BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATERDAY, MAY 11, 1811. [NUMBER 975.

IT has been Reſolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authoriſed to publiſh them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and muſt be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the ſame manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ſt SEPTEMBER, 1796. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Commercial Department.

Government Advertiſement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Madeira Wine, imported on Account of the Hon'ble Company in September laſt, and the remainder of the India Market Madeira imported in October 1809, will continue for ſale by retail; for ready money, at the undermentioned prices, from the preſent date to the end of the year.

Perſons applying for Wine are requeſted to depute truſty people for the purpoſe of ſeeing the Pipes filled up, and delivered from the Warehouſe, as the Warehouſekeeper is not reſponsible, for any after the purchaſe is made.

No Wine will be delivered before the price be paid in, except in the inſtance of purchaſes made by Meſſes of Corps, which will be allowed to receive the Wine, and to pay for the ſame by monthly inſtalments, in ſums not leſs than one fourth of the value of each Pipe.

Retail price of the Hon'ble Company's Madeira Wine from the 1ſt May to 31ſt December 1811.

	India Market imported in Oct. 1809	London Market imported in Sept. 1810	India Market imported in Sept. 1810
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1811—May per Pipe at	406	382	366
June Ditto	412	387	371
July Ditto	417	393	376
Auguſt Ditto	422	378	381
Sept. Ditto	427	403	387
October Ditto	433	409	392
Nov. Ditto	438	414	397
Dec. Ditto	443	419	402

One Moiety of the above prics to be paid by the purchaſers of Hogſheas

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10th *May* 1811.

Civil Depatment.

SALE OF PRESENTS.

Notice is Hereby Give,

THAT at noon on Mondaynext the 13th inſtant, will be diſpoſed of by public Auction at this Office, one Veſſel of Honey and one Jar of weemeat on account of the Hon'ble Comany.

By Order of the Hn'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN WILIAM,
Civil Paymaſters.

BOMBAY,
Civil Pay Office,
the 10th May 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPT. M'CLINTOCK having taken charge of the Effects of the late Lieutenant GEORGE WALTR, of the 1ſt Battalion 6th Regiment N. agreeably to the Articles of War, has placed the Balance of Two Hundred and Forty Rupees ariſing from the ſale of his Effects &c. after deducting Regiment Debts, & Servant's Wages, into the hands of the Sub Treaſurer of Bombay.

Bombay, 3d May 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT Probate of the Laſt Will and Teſtament of HUSSON BIN ABDULLA BIN HUSSON, otherwiſe SHAIK HUSSON BIN ABDULLA, late of Bombay Arab Merchant deceaſed, being committed by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to HADJEE SAROOR BIN YACOOB the Executor in the ſaid will named—All perſons concerned in the ſaid Eſtate are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 7th of May 1811.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT Probate of the Laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN MACANDIE, late Surgeon of the firſt Battalion of the 78th Regiment deceaſed, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to CHARLES FORBES, of Bombay Merchant, one of the Executors in the ſaid Will named—All perſons having demands upon or being indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted forthwith to ſtate their claims and pay their Debts to the ſaid Executor.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 10*th May* 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT Adminiſtration with the Will annexed of XAVIER REMEDIOS, de NORONHA, heretofore of Bombay, and afterwards of Demaun Portugueſe Inhabitant deceaſed, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to REGINALDO CAETANO de NORONHA of Bombay, a creditor on the Eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed—All perſons concerned are therefore hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, May 10*th* 1811.

WANTED.

ON Account of His Majeſty's 2d Battalion 56th Regiment, the ſum of Eleven Hundred and Ninety Six Pounds for which Amount Government Bills will be given drawn on Meſſrs. GREENWOOD COX and Co. Agents of the above Regiment, at thirty days ſight:—Sealed Tenders for the above ſum ſtating the rate of Exchange in Bombay currency will be received at the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Barachie, until Friday the 31ſt inſtant, after which no further Tenders will be received.

Barachie, WILLIAM WOULDS,
6th *May* 1811. *Lieut. & A. Paymaſter 2d Bat. H. M. 56th Regiment.*

TO BE SOLD
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY
CALENDER,
AND ALMANAC.

Baxter, Son & Co.

ON Monday next the 13th inſtant, will be ſold by public Auction at their Rooms, Sundry Articles of Furniture &c. &c, &c.

Alſo two Silver Chronometers by CADE and ROBINSON, Nos. 4246 and 4247 belonging to the Eſtate of Captain ROBERTSON deceaſed.

Bombay, 11*th May* 1811.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

AT Mr. DE FARIA'S Godowns Neſbitt Lane, an excellent ſtock of Old and Genuine Wines of different ages, which he can recommend with confidence.

MADEIRA from the Houſes of *Monteiro, Oliveira* and *Malheiros* viz.

		Per Pipe	Quarter	per Dozen.
Old Madeira - -	Rs.	800	205	28
Ditto leſs age, - -		700	180	25
Ditto, ditto, - - -		600	155	23
Ditto, ditto, - - -		500	130	20
Lisbon very old, - -		450	117	
Port from Oporto in 5 Quarter large Caſk,		650	135	

Bombay, 27*th April* 1811.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to conduct a Public Entertainment to be given by the Government of this Preſidency to His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable JOHN ABERCROMBY, in commemoration of the conqueſt of the Mauritius by the Force under His Excellency's Command; requeſt the favor of the Company of the Gentlemen of His Majeſty's & of the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval, Military and Marine Services and the other Gentlemen of the Settlement to celebrate that happy and important event on the evening of the 20*th of this month at the temporary Building erected on the Eſplanade for that purpoſe.*

F. WARDEN,
S. WILSON,
W. NEWNHAM.

BOMBAY,
3d May, 1811.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Courier Office,
THE
INDIAN KALENDAR
FOR THE YEAR
1811.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3d MAY 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

ENSIGN W. S. W. H. Baker of the 1ſt Regiment Native Infantry, having been convicted of a capital offence at the late Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer and ſentenced to tranſportation for life to His Majeſty's ſettlement of New ſouth wales, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that Enſign Baker's name be ſtruck off the ſtrength of the army from the 15th of laſt month, and that the following appointment take place in ſucceſſion.

First Regiment Native Infantry,

Senior Cadet on the Supernumerary liſt Mr. Robert White, to be Enſign vice Baker,—date of rank 6th April 1811.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6th MAY 1811,

In conſequence of the death of Lieutenant Phelip Villeneuſſe of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that the following promotion and appointment take place in ſucceſſion.

Seventh Regiment,

Enſign John McIntire, to be Lieut. vice Villeneuſſe deceaſed,—date of rank 3d May 1811.

Senior Cadet on the Supernumerary liſt Acting Enſign William Lenn, to be Enſign vice McIntire promoted,—do. do. do.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Governor.

Extract from General Orders,

BOMBAY THURSDAY, 2d MAY 1810.

By the Commander in Chief,

PREVIOUS to the Departure of the Cadets who arrived from Europe in the courſe of the laſt ſeaſon, and who are directed to join the Corps to which they have been appointed, the Commander in Chief is anxious to take this Public opportunity of recommending the following Young Gentlemen to the particular notice and protection of their reſpective Commanding Officers, an advantage to which they are fully entitled from the aſſiduous attention which they have uniformly ſhown to their duty, and from their Gentleman-like good conduct during the time they have been placed under the Command of the Officer in charge of the Cadet Eſtabliſhment.

Enſigns, John Clark,—David Capon,—John Sutherland,—W. V. Glaſcott,—John Farquharſon,—W. C. Lenn,—Alexander Adamſon.

Lieut. General Abercromby avails himſelf of the ſame occaſion, to expreſs to Captain Marſhall his entire approbation of the zeal, manifeſted by him, to attain the objects which the Commander in Chief had in view, in recommending to Government the formation of the Eſtabliſhment placed under that officer's directions; and Lieut. General Abercromby from the experience of laſt year is led to entertain ſanguine expectations that it will prove, to a certain extent, beneficial to the Young Gentlemen who may hereafter receive appointments on the Military Eſtabliſhment of this Preſidency.

Such of the Enſigns at the Cadet Eſtabliſhment as are ready to join their Corps will perſonally report to the Adjutant General in the appointments of the Regiments to which they reſpectively belong.

In addition to the Extracts from the Gibraltar Chronicles which appeared in our Extra of the 8th we now present our readers with such further extracts, as we were able to select as well from those papers as from some London Journals from the 20th to 29th October which we were also obligingly furnished with the perusal of for a short time.

No certain intelligence has hitherto been received of the fate Mr. Mungo Park, but it appears by the English papers that the accounts of his safety are again doubted. We know not whether the following circumstances, as communicated by Mr. Pearce in Abyssinia to Capt. Rudland at Mocha in a letter dated Antalou the 29th Dec. 1810 are calculated to lessen those doubts or not. The person alluded is either Mungo Park or Mr. Horneman who has been sent by the Diletanti Society on a similar mission.

A friend of Mr. Pearce's who has a relation, a merchant in the Shoa, Cossa, and who left Efat three months ago said that some strange white man had arrived in the country of Shoa, and was expected at Efat with an intention to proceed thence to Tigre. Since this information Mr. Pearce heard that a white man was seen beyond Shoa. Mr. Pearce had obtained leave from the Ras to proceed to Shoa. In consequence of a letter addressed by Captain Rudland to the Ras Welleta Selasse, orders had been given, that in case Mr. Park entered the territories of the Ras, every attention was to be shewn him and every assistance afforded him to reach Massowa.

The following is an article of Abyssinian news received from the same quarter.

Basha Abdoola joined the rebels against the Ras Selasse, in October last and was taken prisoner by Ras Gabriel, who has bound him and his Sons, in Chains, and seized all his property.

The Provinces in the vicinity of Gondar are in a state of Civil War, owing, to the difference of opinion on points of Religion respecting the Incarnation of our Saviour. There are no less than four divisions this question. One party supports the opinion of the Church of Rome, one the established Church of the Country; and two distinct sects, branching out, from the Catholic and the Protestant.

A great scarcity prevails in Tigre at the present time; owing to the failure of the last Crop from the destructive Locusts; some thousands have died, for want of food.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut J. H. Whitehill, 6th Regt.
Lieut. Dun. 1st B. 20th Regt. M. N. I.
Lieut. J. Moor, Artillery.
Assistant Surgeon Ths. Marshall.
Lieut. S. Prendergast, H. M. 84th Regiment.
Captain A. Logie, 1st 5th N. I.
Lieut. James Morse, 2d 7th.

DEPARTURE.—Ensign Geo. Sangster, 2d 9th Regiment.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

May 5th Arrived Ship Eliza, Captain R. Babcock, from Bussorah.

Ditto Sailed H. C. Ship Aurora, Lieut. James Watkins, to China.

4th Ditto Ship Palmers, Capt, James Webster, to Madras and Bengal.

Ditto Ship Mary, Captain H. Becher, to ditto ditto.

5th Ditto Grab Ship Marasetty, Capt. G. A. Sting, to Penang.

8th Arrived Brig Tobeg, Syrang Slama, from Pulo Penang.

CALCUTTA.

APRIL 20.

On Wednesday last the ship Aurora Capt. Glass, arrived in the River from China. We have been favoured with distinct summary of the intelligence by this arrival, which we subjoin.

The Aurora left the Bengal Pilot on the 12, October 1810; past Penang on the 5th November; arrived at Malacca, on the 9th November; sailed thence for China, the 12th November, and proceeding the Eastern passage arrived at Macoa, the 17th January 1811, and at Whampoa, the 22d following; left Whampoa on the 4th of March, and touching at Macoa, left it on the 6th. Arrived again at Malacca on the 19th March; which she left the 21st. and arrived at Penang. on the 25th which she left the 31st; and took her Bengal Pilot again on board, the 16th April;—being on her voyage from Pilot to Pilot, six months and four days.

The first fleet of Indiamen, consisting of the Winchelsea, Elphinstone, Wexford, Woodford, Cuffnells, Arniston and Alfred, sailed from Macoa for England, under convoy of His Majesty's ship Belliqueux, 64, Captain George Bing, the 14th February, 1811, intending to proceed thro' the Straits of Sunda.

The second fleet, consisting of the Bombay, Surat Castle, Alnwick Castle, Canton, David Scott and Cirencester, under convoy of His Majesty's ship Grampus, Capt. W. Hanwell, were to sail for England about the 22d March.

The David Scott arrived at China on the 3d February, and the Canada Transport, on the same day—the latter had taken 122 female convicts to Botany Bay, (one of which only died on the passage) and was loading Teas on the Company's account at China.

The brig Favorite, Capt. Fisk, with Capt. Dundas, was on the eve of leaving China for Amboyna and Port Jackson.

The Mornington, Captain Dunlop, arrived as China the 24th February, and expected to leave it about the end of March. She had sold her Cotton at 13 5.

The Snow Amethyst, Capt. Chimenant, was lying at Whampoa as the Opium store ship.

Several American ships had sailed and others were loading at Whampoa. Fourteen sail had arrived at China during this season.

The Borneo, Capt. Savage, arrived at Malacca on the 19th March, with Major Campbell and suit, for the Expediton to Java—but on other transports had arrived there.

The Brig Minto, Capt. Greig, arrived at Penang, from Bengal, on the 20th of March, and proceeded on her voyage to Malacca and Amboyna the same day.

On the 2d of April, the Aurora spoke the Hope, Capt. Elliot, (bound to China) going into Penang.

T. W. Roberts, Esq. late Chief Supercargo at China, had sailed for England on the Wexford, Capt. Carke.

Sixty thousand chests of Tea, lay ready packed in the Company's warehouses in Canton, for want of tonnage, being the cargoes provided for the Ocean, Camden, and ———

Not any of the ships from Amboyna, had returned to Malacca or Penang.

The market at China for Opium, was very dull, 1050 dollars the nominal price.

Bengal Cotton at 13 4 per pecul—Pepper at 7 to 8 per pecul—Tin at 30 per pecul—Beetlenut at 8 per pecul, and Rattans as 6 to 8 per pecul.

Passengers on the Aurora from China, landed at Prince of Wales Island:—

Mr. Crauford, Bombay Civil Establishment,
Mr. Nicol, Madras Establishment.
Lieut. Fergusson, Madras Infantry.
Lieut. Hansand, ditto ditto.
Mr. Kains, of the Navy.

Passenger on the Aurora from China, arrived in Calcutta

W. R. Gould, Esq.
Capt. Earl, (late of the Mariana)
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Young from Penang.

MADRAS.

APRIL 27th.

The Right Honorable the Governor General embarked on Wednesday last on board his Majesty's ship Modeste, the Honorable Captain Elliott, for Malacca.

The troops in garrison were under arms on the occasion and salutes from the Fort and Chepauk Palace announced his Lordship's leaving the shore, and from his Majesty's Squadron in the Roads his arrival on board the Modeste.

The Honorable Company's Extra ships Sarah Christiana and Pitt which left this port on the 8th of May last, arrived in England on the 14th of September.

EXTRACTS from the Gibraltar Chronicles and Courier.

OCTOBER 24, 1810.

Jeffery was in town on Monday last, when the Lords of the Admiralty gave him his free discharge from the service; and the friends of Captain Lake made him a liberal compensation for the hardships he had sustained. He is a good looking young fellow, and confesses he made the + for his name tho' he can write; but he says it is common among sailors to use the cross for shortness. He says he was eight days on the Island of Sombrero, during all which time he had nothing but rain water to subsist on, which he drank out of the crevices of the rocks; he was in the very last stage of starvation when the American vessel touched at the island. He left town yesterday in high spirits, with his money, to see his mother. Some people were after him to make him exhibit himself for money; but he got his discharge from the service expressly on the condition that he should immediately quit London.

In the account of his sufferings and preservation, he says, that at first he did not believe that it was intended to leave him on the island; he saw the ship the morning after he was put on shore, and expected every moment that a boat would be put off to take him on board.

He suffered at first very much from thirst, and to allay it he drank considerable quantities of salt water, which only encreased it. Most fortunately for him some rain fell on the third day after he was put on shore, and the quantity that remained in the cavities of the rocks supplied him while he remained there, he was under the necessity of sucking it out with a quill. He saw great numbers of birds of the gull kind, rather larger than a goose, but he could not catch any of them. He found only one egg, but it was in such a putrid state that he could not eat it; the only food (if it may be called food) that he had was some bark, which he found on the shore. He saw five ships pass by while he was on the island, but at too great distance for him to be visible to the people on board, and the vessel by which he was at last taken off, would probably have passed on in the same manner, if the Captain had not hove too from motives of curiosity, to examine the birds which were flying in great numbers about the island.

OCTOBER 23.

Force of the Armies under Massena and Lord Wellington.

Massena, at the battle of Buzaco, had full 70,000 men under arms, and since that day he has received reinforcements to the amount of 15,000 men who arrived in Spain from France during the early part of September.

With regard to the British, it appears from the official returns, that towards the middle of September the number of British firelocks in Portugal, including the 7th regiment from Halifax, amounted to 27,000 men. Since that period the following corps have arrived, viz. the 30th, 44th, 50th, 71st, 79th, 88th, 92d, 94th, together with some Brunswickers, some drafts and some Artillery, with a squadron of the 13th dragoons, and three rifle companies from Cadiz the whole of which we estimate at about 7000 men; so that the public must see that Lord Wellington cannot have more, if so much as 34,000 British, and that some of these are in detachments.

The Portuguese regulars may amount to 35,000 men, of these 28,000 are with Lord Wellington. The remaider are in garrison at Abrantes, Santarem, Veniche, Lisbon, St. Julian's and the forts in the vicinity; upon the whole that Lord W.'s force may be fairly estimated at between 55 and 60,000 men.

We will now proceed to state the disposition of the British force and the position of each division, and the names of the officers by whom they are respectively commanded.

The Cavalry, 3,000 Sir S. Cotton, commanding.

The Infantry was then divided into four divisions independently of the light troops and the divisions forming at Thomar, under General Leith which at that time was not designated by any name or number. The divisions were commanded as follows;

1st. Division 5,000 Sir B. Spencer K. B. commanding.

2d Division, 5500 Lieut. General Hill, do.

4th Division 4000 Major General Picton do.

Light Division 300 Brigadier General R. Crawford do.

Divisions at Thomar and troops at Lisbon 3500 Major General Leith do.

Since that period have arrived as we have already stated the 30th, 44th, 50th, 71st, 79th, 88th, 92d, 94th and Brunswickers, some drafts Artillery and rifle companies. How they have since been distributed we cannot take upon us positively to state; but we imagine that the number of divisions still continue the same, and that they are placed under the same commanders.

The 4th Foot is under orders for embarkation. A regiment (43d) is expected from America, and four battalions will probably be detached from Sicily.

CADIZ, OCT. 25. We have received the particulars of the action, on the fields of Sallagosa, between the Marquis de Campoverde and the French whom our brave troops pursued as far as the gatch of Mount Louis. We had 8 killed and 56 wounded. The enemy's loss was considerable; the field of battle was strewed with their dead whose number exceeded 500 exclusive of 68 prisoners and a large quantity of arms, ammunition and cattle which have remained in our hands * The entrepid Claros, Camp Marshall D Jose Obispo and M. Manso have covered themselves with glory; the former on the 14th of last month between la Cruiz de Fallinas and C. ll de Oriols and the two latter on the 7th instant in Hospitalet. The gallant Roviro has penetrated into Roussillon, laid the country waste and spread terror and desolation throughout those districts.

Alicant letters of the 14th state as follows; Nothing new has occured in our army. The enemy's numbers in Baza amount to between 800 and 900 horse and from 700 to 800 foot, those who marched from Baza for Loja having been replaced by the Garrison of Granada There, they have compelled all the inhabitants to enlist in the Civic guard and given orders for a levy which includes without exception of persons or rank, all individuals from 16 to 50 years old. The division, which was in Almeria and Gilgal, is collecting for the purpose of joining that which occupies Baza."

Brigadier Empecinado beat, on the 18th, near Cifuentes a French division consisting of between 900 and 1000 foot and 400 horse; and Colonel Mina, who being attacked by very superior forces, had withdrawn to Molina de Arragon, is advancing again into the interior of Navarre. The French have been under the necessity evacuating Siguenza.

General Carvajal has already 9000 men in Teruel. On the 7th of September, M. Villacampa attacked a body of the enemy's which escorted a convoy and was proceeding from Villarluergo to Alianiz, when fortune declared so decidedly in his favor, that, out of 500 foot and 28 horse of which that body consisted, it is confidently said, that 150 only have reached their destination.

On our side, we had 4 killed and 19 wounded. (*Cadiz Diary*).

Copy of Marshal Beresford's letters to Lord Wellington.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE FORT OF SOBRAL, OCTOBER 17, 1810.

My Lord, I have the honor to inform Y. E. that by letters of Brigadier General Miller, dated from Coimbra, I have learned, that our troops of the North entered that city on the 8th instant. It appears, that Colonel Trant, from whom I have not yet had any letter, entered first with the Oporto troops, and the Brigadier General Miller and Col. Wilson with those of the Mino and the Cavalry, will follow the enemy in the line of their march at the beginning of the Serra de Caramlos:—Brigadier General Miller has picked up 350 of the enemy's men who had dispersed and were plundering the country, and a few more continued to make their appearance. Colonel Wilson entered Condeixa, with his advanced guard, on the 10th or 11th instant The prisoners have been sent to Oporto

(Signed) G. C. BERESFORD.

CASL COGHIM, OCTOBER 20. 1810.—My Lord; Since I forwarded to Y. E. the news of the recapture of Coimbra, transmitted by Brigader General Miller, I have received from Colonel Trant, a more circumstantial account of this occurrence, which I have the honor to inclose for Y. E.y's perusal.—The number of prisoners, mentioned in Colonel Trant's report, appears to be greater than was supposed from the first accounts, and has been further increased by the capture of 300 or 400 straglers who were plundering in the environs of Coimbra, and have been picked up by Brigadier General Miller. The circumstances and the manner in which Colonel Trant has retaken that city, afford a fresh proof of the activity and prudence with which he has always complied with the instructions given him; and have no doubt but his conduct will meet with Y. E.—'s approbation. I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) G. C. BERESFORD.

LISBON, OCT. 31.—In the month of September, were arrested, by order of the Police, several persons of note, such as the Marquis of Abrantes, Count of Bellbere, the Marshioness of Alvito, some Individuals of the family of Count of Sampayo, others of the

---

* By a precis of a later date than the Cadiz Diary from which the above paragraph is taken, we learn, that, after ranging and plundering French Cerdagne, the Main Division reentered Spain and on the 12th October was stationed in the environs of Cervera making part of the Cordon formed by several bodies of Spanish troops round M. Donald's army which is represented cooped up in the district extending from the last mentioned town to Lerida. The general opinion was that the French General would, before long, attempt to break through the Cordon and get into Barcelona and yet it was thought by some that he would retire as he had nothing else in view than to cover the siege of Tortoza for which Suchet continued to prepare with increased activity.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

name of Rattan, Vandelle, Dufour, Salliana, Sampino, Cambiaso, Almeida, Peltigrini the Painter, &c. Private letters immediately ſtated, and the newſpapers repeated, that a conſpiracy had been diſcovered in Portugal which had been hatched in concert with Maſſena; that the 15th of September was the day appointed for aſſaſſinating the Engliſh, in Liſbon as well as in Thomar, Coimbra and other towns where depots of arms were eſtabliſhed; that 600 Conſpirators, diſguiſed in Britiſh uniforms, were to begin the work of death by firing upon the Prieſts who were to go forth in proceſſion about the ſtreets of the Capital, on the ſaid day the 15th it being the anniverſary of the expulſion of the French; that, the indignation of the people being thus excited againſt the Engliſh, other Conſpirators would put to death whatever Indivi. duals of that nation they ſhould happen to meet with; that others would throw the priſon open; that, on the ſame day, Maſſena would attack Lord Wellington; and, laſtly, that, the conſpiracy had been diſcovered by a Portugueſe Lady whn had married a French General. Other circumſtances were added, relative to Lord Wellington and to the Britiſh Miniſtry, which have been the occaſion of our Government publiſhing the following Notice which has been inſerted in the Diaries.

"Whereas it has reſulted from the inquiries of the Police, that the reſidence of ſome perſons in this kingdom might prove injurious under the exiſting delicate circumſtances, Government has come to the determination of removing them from Portugal *pro tempore*. This proceeding is ſcandalouſly miſrepreſented in the Engliſh newſpaper, called The *Sun*, of the 2d of October, whoſe aſſertions the Governors of the Kingdom direct to be contradicted; making it known, that neither Marſhal General Lord Wellington, nor the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, nor any other individual of the ſaid Nation, had any ſhare in the ſaid proceeding, nor any previous notice of it, and that it was merely the reſults of the informations communicated by the Police. The other abſurd particulars of the conſpiracy, depots of arms &c. are ſo notoriouſly falſe, that they need not be refuted. Such crimes, if they had been committed, would be puniſhed more ſeverely purſuant to the law againſt delinquents.

On the 23d of laſt November, the Spaniſh and Engliſh Flotilla in Cadiz Bay made an attack on the French gun-boats in Port St. Mary's, and, finding, that they could not entice them out, threw Congreves rockets, carcaſſes and ſhells at them, ſome of which fell into the town and frightened the inhabitants out. The fire was afterwards, chiefly directed againſt Fort Catalina, and kept up until dark, the enemy returned it from that fort, as well as from the batteries on ſhore. Their loſs has not been aſcertained, on our ſide, we had two officers of the Marine Artillery and a Midſhipman killed and three ſailors wounded.

Authentic letters from ſeveral parts of Portugal ſtate that our armed Peaſantry who have divided themſelves into ſmall parties and form a kind of National Guerrillas are conſtantly haraſſing the enemy and grow every day more and more inured to war which will ſhortly prove ſtill more fatal and deſtructive to their legions. Laſt week came priſoners and deſerters from the enemy. The latter are almoſt all of them Germans or Italians. From them we learn that the foreigners in the French ſervice are allowed but half a ration of bread, that they ſcarcely ever get any meat and that there prevail fluxes in the army which daily carry off a great many of the men.

(Liſbon Gazette.)

The following contains intelligence of much intereſt.

Konigsburg Sept. 28.

"On the 4th inſtant, the Ex-king of Sweden, Guſtavus Adolphus, hired a ſmall open boat at Pellau, for the purpoſe of being, as was ſuppoſed, conveyed back to Sweden, but was ſtopped by the Police Officers there, before he could get on board and ſet ſail. He was ſent off under guard to Ruſſia by way of Riga. It does not appear, that he intended to take with him any part of his family or retinue, but was to proceed alone.

"The diſpute which has broken out between Ruſſia and France has ſeem to a very conſiderable height. The kingdom of Poland is the ſubject of contention, and the queſtion is, who ſhall be appointed Sovereign of that country. Napolegn inſiſts upon beſtowing it upon Berthier, while Alexander who would be jealous of ſo near a neighbour propoſes John Poniatowske who is a lineal deſcendant of the Royal family of Poland. Under theſe circumſtances, matters muſt remain until a declaration of war ſhall appear, which is deemed inevitable, as neither party is diſpoſed to concede."

Liſbon, Nov. 16.—On the 11th inſtant, Maſſena wrote to Lord Wellington, requeſting that he would ſet at liberty the Marchioneſs of Alorna who is confined in one of the nunneries of this capital, and allow her to proceed to the French army in which the Marquis, her Huſband, is ſerving, who was declared a traitor to his country by a decree of our Government of the 9th of September. The anſwer was, that, upon buſineſs of this kind, Maſſena ſhould apply to the Portugueſe Regency.

Eighty eight Spaniſh officers and ſerjeants have, this day, ſet out for Galicia.

On the 7th inſtant, Marſhal Beresford received the inſignia of the Order of the Bath from the hands of Lord Wellington. All the Nobility, Generals and Magiſtrates were preſent at this ſolemn act which took place in the palace of Mafra. After the ceremony 400 perſons ſat down to a ſumptuous dinner between 7 and 8 in the evening, nor did they riſe until 10. The toaſts were the Prince Regency, His Britannic Majeſty, H. C. M. Ferdinand VII., Marſhal Beresford, Marſhal Wellington and the Marquis de la Romana. The dancing commenced after the banquet, and was kept up until the following morning, the number of perſons of diſtinction of both ſexes who attended, being very conſiderable: a proof of the little apprehenſion inſpired by the Enemy, although their army was only 5 leagues from this Capital. During the *ſete*, Marſhal Lord Wellington received, every quarter of an hour, telegraphic reports of what was going on in the lines whither he returned immediately after the entertainment.

GIBRALTAR,—December 15, 1810.

Private letters have been received from Liſbon down to the 7th Inſtant, the Engliſh and French armies continued in the poſitions deſcribed in Lord Wellington's laſt diſpatches. The French before Marbella having brought down ſeveral pieces of ordnance too heavy for ſhattered walls of the old Caſtle to withſtand their fire, it was deemed proper to evacuate it and accordingly the garriſon conſiſting of 100 men embarked on board the Topaze in the night of the 8th carrying off whatever they could remove. A detachment of the Enemy's which had puſhed as far as Eſtepona and the Bank of the Guadiaro has ſince withdrawn. A ſecond attempt of the garriſon of Ronda to penetrate into the Sierra has proved a unſucceſsful as the firſt, mention of which was made in a late Chronicle. After making themſelves Maſters of Iqualya they were charged by the patriots and compelled to re-enter Ronda with a loſs of 200 men.

General Blake one of the new Regents arrived at Cadiz from Carthagena on the 7th in the Britiſh Frigate Druid.

The Cortes in their ſitting from the 21ſt of laſt month to the 2d Inſtant have granted a general amneſty to deſerters from the Army and Navy and to all Minor offenders in both; more particularly explained their former declaration reſpecting the inviolability of their members, as follows; they can never be called to account for any ſentiment or opinion delivered in the aſſembly; all complaints againſt them are to be laid in writing before the Cortes; and no action, either civil or criminal, can be entered againſt them but before a principal tribunal appointed by the Congreſs, to which the ſentence muſt in all caſes be ſubmitted previous to its being definitively paſſed—Reſolved, that no vacant benefic. ſhall be filled-up except livings with cure of ſouls and ſome prebends and that the income ariſing from the ſame ſhall be applied to the wants of the ſtate. And laſtly, reduced until further orders the appointments of all public functionaries to 2000 hard dollars a year with the exception only of ths Regents of the Kingdom, Miniſters, Ambaſſadors and Generals and Admirals actually employed among whom are included the Captain General and Provinces and Governors of Towns.

General St. Simon, who was taken priſoner in Portugal, is gone to Odiham on his parole.

It appears that Rudſhuck and Schumla have at length fallen into the hands of the Ruſſians. Expectations were entertained that the Turks would be induced by theſe and various other loſſes to liſten to the pacific overtures with which Counnet Kamenſkoi was charged.

The formation of an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the Porte is alſo alluded to; but if Ruſſia expects any advantage from ſuch a treaty, ſhe muſt certainly recede from the propoſals which ſhe lately made to the Porte. It would be abſurd to ſuppoſe that a peace, purchaſed by the important ceſſions which were then inſiſted on, can be laſting. The more humiliating the terms which ſhe exacts, the more does ſhe expoſe the Ottoman councils to the influence of French intrigue, and the neceſſary conſequence will be, that ſhe cannot withdraw a ſingle Battalion from the Danube for the defence of her frontier on the ſide of Poland and Pruſſia or to act againſt the Swedes on the ſide of Finland.

The Swediſh diet have adjourned to Stockholm to pay their reſpect to the new Crown Prince. The King of Sweden is again ſaid to be indiſpoſed. The ſtatement is probably made to prepare the Swedes for his expected reſignation or favor of Bernadotte.

We have great ſatisfaction in having it in our power to ſtate, that the Lords of the Admiralty have promoted all the Commanders, to the end of 1802 inclusive, who are employed in actual ſervice afloat to be poſt Captains and 20 of the Senior Lieutenants of the fleet who are actually firſt Lieut. of effective ſhips of the line, or have particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the Command of ſmall veſſels to be Commanders. The commiſſions to have date the 21ſt inſtant and it will be obſerved, we are confident with general ſatisfaction, both by the public and our own Naval ſervice, that this promotion has marked the anniverſary of the glorious and ever memorable victory of Trafalgar.

GIBRALTAR,—December 22, 1810.

By the arrival of H. M. S. Onix from Cadiz, intelligence is received from Liſbon as late as the 15th inſtant, at which time Lord Wellington and Maſſena, ſtill occupied their former poſitions. There had been ſome ſkirmiſhing in the interior and a body of Troops advancing to reinforce Maſſena, had been forced to retreat with precipitation and a conſiderable loſs of Baggage.

The Bulwark is arrived at Cadiz with 40,00,000, Dollars and 20,000,000, more are ſhortly expected from Mexico.—The Beſiegers of Cadiz have ſucceeded in throwing a few Grenades into the town; but we are happy to hear, that they have done no damage.

A pretty large ſum of money and great quantities of proviſions have been remitted from the Seat of Government to Algeſiras where ſeveral thouſand men are daily expected.

Another very gallant action was fought at Iſtan in the Serra of Ronda on the 15th inſtant, between a handful of Mountaineers (two hundred and odd) and about 2000 French Troops. The Brave Patriots, although ſurpriſed by the Enemy, maintained their Ground until they had exhauſted their ammunition, and then reſolutely forced their way through the ranks of the Enemy whoſe loſs was much more conſiderable than their own. The packet has juſt brought London papers to the 5th with the heart-gladdening intelligence that a State of amendment had been obſerved in His Majeſty for the laſt four days—Sweden has been compelled to declare war againſt England.

INVASION OF SICILY.

FRENCH ACCOUNT.

Royal Camp, Piale, Sept. 18, 1810.—The bold reconnoitring lately executed by a detachment of the Guard, to even the ſuburb to the ſouth of Meſſina, had already proved that it was poſſible for our army to land the firſt wind which obliged the enemy to break his line of anchorage. In fact, a wind having yeſterday ariſen, ſufficiently ſtrong to induce all ſailors to believe, that the equinoxial gales had commenced, the Engliſh made haſte to make their ſhips return to port, and his Majeſty did not fail to profit of this occaſion to order a diſembarkation in the night. In conſequence ſome detachments of the 3d and 4th infantry of the line and the 2d Neapolitan Chaſſeurs, and a Corſican Battalion were embarked, and ſet ſail towards ten o'clock at night, directing their courſe towards Scalettas.—At three o'clock in the morning they were at San Stefano, in Sicily, diſlodged the enemy from it under cries of vive l' Empereur, vive le Roi, and puſhed their Columns to the place of Ducheſſa, ſucceſſively driving back all the poſts they encountered; during this time the wind unfortunately ceaſed, and the dead calm, which ſucceeded it, oppoſed, as well as the currents, the other landings which the King intended to effect. His Majeſty's himſelf was in his barge, where he remained till day, expecting, in vain, a favorable wind, when, finding he could no longer expect it, he reſolved upon giving the Signal for the return of the troops diſembarked in Sicily. General Stuart, who conſidered them but as charged with a falſe attack, now perceiving, that a more ſerious one could not be attempted, immediately directed all his forces, both by Sea and land, towards San Stefano, to over whelm theſe detachments, but they were ſo quick in rallying the moment the ſignal was given, and ſo ſkilful in maſking their movements, that they had finiſhed their embarkation before the enemy was able to perceive it, At eight o'clock, they were on the return at Fentimilis, with the exception of ſome men who were not able to be brought back for want of boats, becauſe, thoſe who firſt arrived at Scalettas hurried to regain Calabria, after having landed the troops they carried, and had not been able to return to Sicily on account of the currents. This is the only inconvenience which has reſulted from the inſurmountable contrarieties which this brilliant attempt has experienced. All the young Neapolitan troops have particularly given proofs of bravery above all eulogium, and of a Sang-froid which is not frequently found even in old Troops. They ſuſtained with intrepidity the charges of ſome detachments of Engliſh Cavalry, who among other loſſes, in their different charges had two officers killed.

Of the number of Priſoners made in Sicily by our detachments many have been brought to Calabria, and report a number of ridiculous means of which the Engliſh make uſe, to endeavor to make the inhabitants fear an invaſion, which they ought now to be more convinced than ever, that it is impoſſible for them to prevent.

Moniteur, October 7.

ENGLISH ACCOUNT.

The following is the official account of the landing and defeat of the French in Sicily which were noticed in our laſt.

Messina, September 18, 1810.

"This morning a diviſion of the Enemys Troops conſiſting of about 3500 men under the Command of General Gavaignac made good a landing about ſix miles to the Southward of Meſſina. They had paſſed from Reggio during the night unperceived and had already gained (in haſte) the heights above the point of their debarkation where they were promptly and gallantly attacked by General Campbell with the 21ſt Regiment, a German Battalion and the foreign Battalion of light Infantry, when the French General with a precipitation as daſtardly as it was unaccountable, hurried to his Boats again, leaving nearly two whole Battalions with their officers Priſoners in our hands. Among the latter is a chief of Brigade of the 4th Neapolitan Regiment, a Lieutenant Colonel of Corſicans and an aid decamp of the Commander of the expedition. During this operation upon the right General Murat embarked his Forces at Punto del Pezzo and made every demonſtration againſt our Poſition towards the Faro.

The greateſt part of the Enemys Boats with the Troops that reimbarked from the South, were fortunate enough to regain their own ſhore; four or five Boats nevertheleſs have been intercepted by our Gun Boats.

It is impoſſible to ſpeak in terms too ſtrong of the alacrity ſhewn by every Branch of the army upon this occaſion; this however is only what might have been expected from our own Troops.—A Source even of ſtill greater ſatisfaction was, in the obſervation of the zeal, the warmth with which the peaſantry voluntarily hurried out with every ſpecies of arms that they could collect to range themſelves by our ſides and our Guards were neceſſary to protect our Priſoners againſt the fury of the Populace as they were conducted through the ſtreets of Meſſina.

To his Sicilian Majeſty this event is a pledge of our zeal to ſuſtain with firmneſs his Royal cauſe againſt the further daring and ambitious enterprizes of the uſurper of his Royal Right, and Invader of his Continental Dominions; and to the public the details of this our ſucceſsful reſiſtance to the firſt active efforts of the Enemy will be the more grateful when we add that our loſs does not exceed the Number of three or four men, and that no officer whatever has been hurt.

The Enemy maintained themſelves in conteſt only long enough to have a few of their men killed. The Priſoners already ſecured amount from 1000 to 1200 men and the Peaſantry are bringing in at every moment Stragglers who have fled to the mountains.

Address to the People of Sicily from H. E. Lieutenant General Sir John Stuart, count of Maida and Commander in Chief of the Britiſh Forces in the Mediterranean.

The Prompt and energetic manner in which the Inhabitants of the villages in the territory of this City haſtened to join the Britiſh Troops againſt the Common enemy on the 18th Inſtant has excited in me and in the army under my Command the ſentiment of the moſt lively joy and higheſt ſatisfaction.

The laudable Enthuſiaſm which upon this occaſion the Sicilians of all claſſes have diſplayed for the Common cauſe has induced me to make a ſeperate report of it to be laid before H. M. their ſovereign.

The people of this Iſland may reſt aſſured that it being no leſs the wiſh than the duty of the Britiſh army to defend it againſt the threatened invaſion of a cruel and rapacious enemy, the ſatisfaction ariſing from their ſucceſſes is increaſed by ſeeing themſelves at the moment of danger and victory aſſiſted by the native valor and loyalty of the Inhabitants.

Thoſe of Caſali de Mile, Santo Stefano and Galati having, from their ſituation been enabled more eminently to diſtinguiſh themſelves in the late ſucceſsful action—to them I am anxious in this addreſs to expreſs in a more particular manner the ſatisfaction which I feel at their conduct in concert with the army under my Command.

MURATS ADDRESS.

ON ABANDONING THE INVASION OF SICILY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters at Scilla, September 26th 1810.

Soldiers,—The expedition to Sicily is poſtponed, the object which the Emperor had in view, by cauſing that iſland to be threatened, has been accompliſhed; and the effect of the attitude which has been maintained upon the Strait with ſo much dignity for four months has even ſurpaſſed expectation, you are about to enter your winter quarters, and you, alſo, brave Sailors, you are about to return to your families, you have done more than your duty; you have ſupported, with a courage above all praiſe, more than fifty combats, againſt a force three times ſtronger than yours and the ſucceſs which you have conſtantly obtained proves what you would have done againſt an equal one, above all, you have ſolved one grand problem; you have proved that the enemy's flotilla cannot prevent even the ſma leſt boats from croſſing the ſtraits, and that Sicily will be conquered when its conqueſt is ſeriouſly ſet about. Receive the teſtimony of my ſatisfaction, I alſo teſtify the ſame to the land forces, who have powerfully ſeconded you, the zeal which you have ſhewn in anſwering the call which has been made to you, is a ſure pledge for your King of that which you will always diſplay when ſummoned for the benefit of his ſervice, and the good of the Country.

(Signed) "Joachim Napoleon.
(Atteſted) "Count Grenier.
General of Diviſion, and Chief of the Staff of the Army.

Decree of the Cortes.

Ferdinand VII, by the Grace of God, King of Spain and the Indies, and during his abſence and Captivity, the Council of Regency authorized ad *interim*, to all who ſhall ſee or come to the knowledge of theſe preſents, know ye: that in the General and Extraordinary Cortes aſſembled in the Royal Iſle of Leon, it has been reſolved on and decreed, as follows.

The General and Extraordinary Cortes, impreſſed with a ſenſe of the moſt lively and ſincere gratitude towards the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, George III., for the generous intereſt which he has expreſſed, and the liberal aſſiſtance which he has unremittingly given to the Spaniſh Nation, ſupplying her with arms, money, men and ſhips, from the firſt moment that the provinces ſent forth the cry of independence and fidelity to their legitimate King, Ferdinand VII., ſo vilely deceived, outraged and detained by the Uſurper of the throne of France, Napoleon Bonaparte; decree, that a public monument ſhall be erected to George III., as a teſtimony of the national gratitude of Spain towards ſo auguſt and generous a Monarch, as well as towards the enconquered Britiſh Nation which has taken ſuch lively intereſt in the glorious defence of the Spaniards. The Cortes alſo declare, that the Spaniſh People ſhall not lay down their arms, until they have ſecured their independence, and the abſolute integrity of the monarchy in both worlds, without the leaſt diſmembering of the ſame, and reſcued Ferdinand from Captivity; ever acting in concert and in the moſt perfect union with the King of Great Britain, agreeably to the intimate friendſhip and cloſe and indiſſoluble alliance ſolemnly entered into by the treaty of the 14th January 1809. The Council of Regency ſhall communicate to the King of Great Britain, in the moſt ſolemn manner, whatever is above ſtated, and alſo ſubmit to the Cortes the project which it ſhall adopt for realizing the public monument, with the execution of which it is entruſted, The Council of Regency ſhall underſtand it ſo, to make the neceſſary diſpoſitions for the performance thereof, and to get it printed, publiſhed and circulated. (Signed) Luis del Monte, preſident; Manuel Luxan, Secretary, and Evariſto Periz de Caſtro, Secretary. Royal Iſle of Leon, November 19, 1810.

To the Council of Regency.

And for the due execution and performance of the foregoing decree, the Council of Regency orders and commands all tribunals, magiſtrates, chiefs, governors and other authorities, both civil, military and eccleſiaſtical, of any claſs or rank whatever, to obey it, and cauſe it to be obeyed, complied with and executed in all its parts. You ſhall underſtand it ſo and make the requiſite diſpoſitions for the performance thereof. (Signed) Pedro Agar Preſident; Marquis del Caſtelar, and Joſé Maria Puas Samper Royal Iſle of Leon, November 1, 1810.

To D. Eutebio Bardaxi y Azara.

The Minister of State has addressed to M. Henry Wellesley, Minister of England, a copy of the foregoing Decree, with the following official letter.

Sir,

I am directed by the Council of Regency to incloſe to you the annexed copy of the Decree which the General and Extraordinary Cortes have iſſued under this day's date. Upon commanding me to communicate this Decree to you, the Council of Regency has pointedly enjoined me to make known to you, in the moſt poſitive and expreſſive manner, how ſincerely it participates in the ſentiments of gratitude with which the generous friendſhip of H. B. M. has inſpired the whole nation; and that it is intimately perſuaded this ſolemn declaration of the Cortes ſhall prove an additional and powerful motive for drawing cloſer and cloſer the political relations between the two Powers.

I have alſo the honor of acquainting you, by command of the Council, in order that you may be pleaſed to lay the ſame before your auguſt Sovereign, that the Cortes are highly grateful for the zeal intereſt and activity diſplayed by the worthy Miniſters who compoſe the cabinet of H. B. M.; in the execution of his orders for ſupporting and aiding the ſacred cauſe of the Spaniſh Nation; no leſs than for the heroic exertions of Lord Wellington in favor of Spain, ſo glorious a proof of which was afforded on the memorable day of Talavera, and for thoſe which he is at preſent making in Portugal, where his diſtinguiſhed military talents enſure the ſalvation of a kingdom, the vigorous defence of which ſo effectually contributes to check the Enemy's progreſs in the peninſula.

And laſtly, I ought to add, that it affords me an unſpeakable ſatiſaction to have to communicate to you theſe ſentiments of gratitude with which the whole Nation is animated towards the illuſtrious Sovereign of Great Britain; and that I moſt ſincerely congratulate myſelf on conſidering, that they muſt be accepta-

ble to H. B. M. and tend to conſolidate the union and perfect friendſhip happily ſubſiſting between the two monarchies.

I avail myſelf of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, the earneſt aſſurances of my profound reſpect conſideration. May God, &c. Roy.l Iſle of Leon, November 19, 1810. (Signed) Eufebio BARDAXI y AZARA.

To the Miniſter of England.

The Anſwer is as follows.

Royal Iſle of Leon, Nov. 20, 1810.

SIR,

I have the honor of acknowledging Y. E—y's letter, in which, by command of the Council of Regency, you incloſe the Decree of the Cortes of the 19th inſtant, expreſſive of the gratitude of that illuſtrious congreſs, for the aſſiſtance given by H. B. M. to the Spaniſh Nation, ever ſince the commencement of the arduous conteſt into which ſhe has entered, in defence of her liberty and independence.

Such a gratifying proof of the light in which the Cortes view the liberality with which H. M. has employed the reſources of his kingdom in favor of the cauſe of Spain, cannot but make a deep and laſting impreſſion on his royal mind, at the ſame time that it will ſtrengthen the confidence of the Spaniſh Nation in the earneſtneſs of H. M.—y's avowed ſolicitude for the maintenance of the integrity of the Spaniſh monarchy, and for the independence, true intereſts and permanent welfare of Spain.

The opinion, which the Cortes have expreſſed, as ſtated in Y. E—y's letter reſpecting the intereſt and zeal diſplayed, in favor of the Spaniſh cauſe, by the Miniſters who compoſe the cabinet of H. M., will, when known to H. M—y's Government, afford them the moſt lively ſatisfaction. In their endeavors to aid the glorious exertions of the Spaniſh Nation, they not only fulfil the intentions of H. M., but alſo thoſe of the Engliſh People in general, as there is not one individual among them but feels equally concerned with Government, in the proſperous iſſue of the ſacred and powerful cauſe, which conſtitutes the principal bond of union between Great Britain and Spain.

I will ſeize the firſt opportunity to ſend to Lord Wellington a copy of Y. E—y's letter and of the Decree of the Cortes; and I am perſuaded, that the opinion of the Cortes which Y. E. has been deſired to communicate to me, with reſpect to the ſervices which Lord Wellington has had the happineſs of rendering to the Spaniſh Nation, will be conſidered by him as a moſt flattering and honorable teſtimony of the ſentiments of the whole Kingdom.

I cannot conclude this letter without expreſſing the ſatisfaction which I feel at my having witneſſed the firſt deliberations of a congreſs, from whoſe further proceedings I confidently expect the total expulſion of the Enemy, and the preſervation of the integrity and independence of the monarchy.

It only remains for me to make my acknowledgments to Y. E. for the manner in which you have communicated to me the part which the Council of Regency takes in the ſentiments which have been the occaſion of the Decree of the Cortes, and to requeſt, that Y. E. will accept the aſſurances of my higheſt conſideration.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

To D. Eufebio Bardazi y Azara.

FRESH PAPERS RECEIVED FROM SPAIN

Villafranca del Bierzo, Auguſt 20th.

Longa's Party intercepted, in the evening of the 3d of Auguſt a French mail between Vitoria and Salinas, after a bloody conteſt with the detachment by which it was eſcorted, in which he loſt 20 of his men, and the Enemy 71, including 4 Officers. Two Generals, who were in a berlin, ſucceeded in effecting their eſcape with 16 Gendarmes during the ſtruggle; but it is likely enough that they have ſince fallen in with the Guipuzcoan Partiſan, Tolin, who is ranging the Country between Tolofa and Irun, and extends his inroads as far as Bayonne.

Among the letters ſeized upon that occaſion, are the following three remarkable ones.

1ſt From Marſhal Mortier to Marſhal Soult.

HEAD QUARTERS, SEVILLE, July 13th—General Regnier has acted with the whole of his diviſion and been ſucceſsful; this is a matter of courſe; but, having ſcattered the 5th diviſion as you have done, Sir, we cannot but loſe many men, being expoſed to ſimilar or perhaps greater misfortunes, you direct me to leave a new reinforcement with the Duke of Aremberg, that he may occupy Moguer, Niebla and Gibraleon; and you further ſpeak of ſending part of the 5th diviſion to Montemolin, Monaſterio and Llerena, and what ſhall I have left, Sir, when the troops are thus ſcattered? Nothing but the regret of ſeeing a beautiful diviſion deſtroyed in detail, and gradually mouldering away in a ſhocking manner I will not make any obſervation on the inſignificant part which I have been acting in the 5th diviſion, ever ſince you have taken upon yourſelf the direction of even its leaſt important movements. Is then, this, Sir, the Emperor's intention? certainly not, and I will appeal to himſelf: The Emperor, great and juſt has not entruſted me with a command to expoſe me to bear ſo many humiliations. Before I diſſue the order for the Troops to occupy Talamea la Real, and for the reinforcements to join the Duke of Aremberg. I beg that you will yourſelf point out the number of Troops which are to be employed upon thoſe two objects. Accept, Sir, the aſſurance, &c.

(Signed) The DUKE DE TREVISO.

2d From the ſame to Berthier.

To H. M. S. H. the Prince of Wagram and Neufchatel, Major General of all the forces of the Empire.

Sir; General Regnier having acquainted the Duke of Dalmatia with his intention of attacking, on the 5th inſtant, Imaz's and Mendizabal's diviſions in Xerez de los Caballiros, I collected, in purſuance of the Major General's orders 8th Battalions (the only force that could be diſpoſed of) and put them under the orders of General Gazan, for the purpoſe of attacking, in Aracena, Balleſteros' diviſion which was 5 or 6000, ſtrong. General Gazan could not overtake him, as he had taken ſhelter in Portugal. * This day, I am directed by the Duke of Dalmatia to occupy Zalamea la Real (three long days marches from this place, and by roads where the men muſt paſs one by one) Gibraleon, Huelva and Moguer at the mouth of the river Tinto. He likewiſe ſpeaks of my detaching a diviſion to Matemolin, Monaſterio, Llerena, &c. I have beſides, three Regiments ſcattered between Moran, Oſuna, Ronda and Gauſin. This diſperſing of the troops is attended with daily loſſes of men without profit or object, on the other hand ever ſince the Major General has reſerved to himſelf the direction of the moſt trifling movements of the 5th Diviſion, the part, which I act in it, is completely ridiculous. Certainly, the Emperor, juſt and great as he proves himſelf in every thing he does, has not appointed me to this command that I ſhould be every day humbled and mortified. It grieves me to the heart to ſee a beautiful diviſion ſcattered all over Andaluſia, and ſlowly deſtroyed by the Enemy's fire, or by inceſſant marches over frightful mountains. I incloſe to Y. E. the letter which I received, this morning, from the Duke of Dalmatia, and the anſwer which I have thought proper to return, I remain, &c.

Head Quarters,

Seville, July 13th 1810.

(Signed) THE MARSHAL DUKE DE TREVISO,

3d From the ſame to Napoleon Bonaparte.

Sir, The ſtate of nullity, to which I have been reduced, ever ſince the Major General Duke of Dalmatia has undertaken to regulate even the ſlighteſt movements of the 5th diviſion, renders my preſence here perfectly uſeleſs, nothing being left for me but the mortification of ſeeing excellent troops, animated with the beſt ſentiments, ſcattered all over Andaluſia, and daily loſing their beſt men to no manner of purpoſe.—In ſuch a ſtate of things, I entreat Y. M. will be pleaſed allow me to retire to Burgos, there to wait for your Orders, if you do not think proper to grant me leave to go back to France, an indulgence which is called for by the ſtate of my health, in conſequence of a ſerious illneſs from which I am not yet perfectly recovered. I have the honor to be, with the moſt profound reſpect, Sir &c.

(Signed) THE MARSHAL DUKE OF TREVISO,

Head Quarters, Seville, July 13th 1810.

* Why then, did they ſay in the Seville Gazette of the 17th that they had beaten and diſperſed his troops,

---

RIO PLATA.

A Buenos Ayres Paper contains the following document. The circumſtances alluded to in it muſt have been ſome thing very uncommon to have called forth the language uſed by Lord Strangford.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

"His Majeſty's ſhip Bedford is arrived at this Port with 13 Spaniards who were taken out of the Neptune, coming from Lima, under very peculiar circumſtances for which the Engliſh Captain muſt be accountable. In the name of my ſovereign I inſtantly remonſtrated with him, in the ſtrongeſt terms, that he ſhould deliver to me the above mentioned Spaniards, which being complied with, I inſtantly placed them at the diſpoſal of the Spaniſh Miniſter. The conduct of the Captain of the Bedford, with reſpect to the ſaid veſſel and men, I entirely diſown, and abſolutely ignorant how he will be able to juſtify himſelf with this government under ſuch delicate circumſtances. Upon this occaſion the detained men ſhall be ſent to your city; and I beg, in the moſt ſerious manner, that your Excellency will overlook the conduct of a mere individual when the character of his nation is at ſtake, and that it may not in the ſlighteſt manner diſturb the harmony and friendſhip which ſubſiſts between the two nations. I avail myſelf of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the ſentiments of my eſteem and reſpect, and have the honor to be, with the utmoſt reſpect, your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant.

STRANGFORD.

Rio Janeiro, 1ſt July 1810,
To the Proviſional Junta
governing in the Capital of
the River Plata.

London October 27th.—A Copy of Maſſena's order of attack upon the Britiſh Line has juſt been received with this document we have been favored by a moſt reſpectable mercantile houſe. We underſtand it was intercepted on its way to one of the French Generals. It is as follows.—

Moſt private orders.

Parole Countersign

Le Etoile de Napoleon, le Burin de Liſbonne.

Marſhal the duke of Eſslingen is informed that the diſpoſition of the enemies force is as follows—

The right is ſtated to be at Allenguan, and the line of defence is continued along the River to the left at Torres Vedras, the fortified heights near this Town are ſtrong by nature and peculiarly ſtrong by Art, as they were fortified by French Engineers under the Superintendance of the duke of Abrantes; when he forced Lord Wellington to ſign the Capitulation of Cintra.

This being premiſed the officers will feel the neceſſity of exerting every energy, and inſpering the Troops with the utmoſt deſperation.

The whole chain of the enemies poſts will be attacked from right to left; and the different divisions will be ſo manœuvred as to conceal the principal and real points of attack which will be on the right diviſion of the enemy's left wing and the left diviſion of his right wing.

Of the 78,000 men in the Emperors Army 35,000 will be devoted to breaking the Britiſh line in the two points ſpecified, Coute qui Coute; the right column under General Loiſon 15000, the left General Merle 20,000; they are to be drawn up in ſolid columns of attack one Platoon in front; the Eagles in the leading Platoons; the Generals Commanding columns will endeavour to ſcreen their Troops from the enemies Artillery; on approaching the Britiſh line they will order the pas de charge to ſound and the 1ſt Battalion to ruſh forwards; they muſt be followed by Battalion after Battalion even to the total deſtruction of the columns, ſhould the Allies ſtand firm ſo long, which is impoſſible.

"Of the remaining 43,000 Troops all the Infantry are to be drawn up ſo as to attack the allied Troops from flank to flank and this will ſo engage the attention of the Army and diſtract the General as to hinder their detaching re-inforcements to the divisions particularly preſſed.

The General will take care that the Commiſſariate ſupplies a proper portion of Brandy to the Troops; if they aſk for bread they are to be told that they will find enough within the Engliſh lines—The plunder of Liſbon is promiſed.

"The wounded are to be left on the field as the flag the men are forbidden, on pain of death to quit their ranks to aſſiſt them.

The Generals will remember not to attack any particular Portugueſe Regiment, as the Engliſh at the battle of Buzaco clothed ſeveral Engliſh and Scotch Regiments in Portugueſe uniforms to entrap us; the ruſe muſt not ſucceed twice.

Recapitulation.

Left Column,	Right Column,
Merle, 20,000	Loiſon, 15,000
Left wing,	Right wing,
Regnier 11,000	Ney 12,000

Centre.

Duke of Eſslingen 10,000 with the grand park,

Reſerve.

Duke of Abrantes, with all the Cavalry and Reſerve of Artillery.

(Signed) ESSLINGEN.

THE LATE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

Copies of a very ſevere but feeling letter written by this lady to Bonaparte, are ſtated to be circulated at Paris by the partiſans of Joſephine; they report that in the year 1800 ſhe ſacrificed her innocence to his inceſtuous luſt upon condition that all Ideas of a divorce from her mother ſhould be laid aside and that ſhe was pregnant by Napoleon when ſhe was married to his brother; the letter is in ſeven pages cloſe writing; we have only room for the following Extract.

My Sins "ſhe writes, fall on your culpable head, your threats and ſeduction and my mother's tears made me a criminal before I knew what guilt was; take back your blood-ſtained ſceptres your ruined kingdoms and reſtore me if you can, the innocence of which you robbed me. Nothing proves more the inefficacy of your power, than your inability to render me my loſt virtue; your ſovereignties your diademes are the wages of infamy & of proſtitution; they encreaſe the reproaches of my guilty conſcience; it is not hardend like yours, it dreads but it believes in a Remuneration hereafter. It emplores his forgiveneſs and prays for your repentance. I pity but I do not envy the unfortunate Princeſs expoſed to your poiſonous embraces; your treatment I am certain, will ſoon ſend her to a Convent, to a madhouſe or to a grave. I mourn my mother's diſgrace becauſe ſhe has not religion enough to ſupport it with reſignation or philoſophy enough to deſpiſe it with dignity. Again what are all the empires of the world to peace of mind; when it is gone, ſplendor and grandeur are only brilliant miſery; you—you—the ſole cauſe of all my wretchedneſs—you have ſhut the gates of Paris, of my Native City againſt me; thank God you cannot diſpoſe of thoſe Heaven. The moſt repentant of ſinners I truſt will find them open for her reception. She ſummonſes her deſtroyer before the throne of the all almighty creator—yes; yes; before 12 months you ſhall appear in the preſence of the Judge of Heaven and Earth to render an account for a fortune you have horribly abuſed—for the victims you ſo cruelly have ſlain and for the nations you ſo mercileſsly have oppreſsed & ruined; tremble wretch, your puniſhment will ſurpaſs your proſperity.

Amſterdam, October 24th.—The following Imperial Decree juſt been publiſhed here.

"*Palace of Fontainbleau, October 19 1810.*

NAPOLEON, &c.

"Having conſidered the fourth and fifth articles of our Berlin Decree of the 21ſt November 1806. We have decreed and do decree as follows:—

"*Article 1ſt.*—All merchandize, of whatever ſort proceeding from Engliſh manufacture, and which is prohibited, exiſting at the moment either in the real, entrepots or in the warehouſes of our cuſtoms, of whatever deſcription it may be, ſhall be publicly *burnt*.

2*d*—In future, all prohibited merchandize of Engliſh manufacture, proceeding either from our cuſtoms or from ſeizures that may be made, ſhall be *burnt*.

3*d*—All prohibited merchandize of Engliſh manufacture which ſhall be found in Holland, in the Grand Duchy of Berg in the Hanſeatic Towns, and generally from the Mayne to the ſea, ſhall be ſeized and *burnt*.

4*th*.—All the Engliſh merchandize to be found in our kingdom of Italy, under whatever deſcription it may come, ſhall be ſeized and *burnt*.

5*th*—All the Engliſh merchandize which ſhall be found in our Illyrian provinces; or—

6*th*—In the kingdom of Naples; or—

7*th*.—In the provinces of Spain occupied by our troops, ſhall be ſeized and *burnt*.

8*th*.—All the Engliſh merchandize which ſhall be found in the towns, and within the reach of places occupied by our troops, ſhall be ſeized and *burnt*.

(Signed) NAPOLEON,
The Duke of Placentia,
Prince Arch-Treaſurer & Lieut.
General of the Emperor & King.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

RELATIVE TO SPANISH SOUTH AMERICA.

In the Spaniſh Papers received by the Mail from Cadiz, a tranſlation appears of the diſpatch of which we inſert the following copy.

Downing Street, June 29, 1810.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LAYARD.

SIR,—Your diſpatch, with its incloſures, has been received and laid before the King.

I am commanded by his Majeſty to expreſs his approbation of your conduct in ſending your Aid de Camp, Captain Kelly, to this country with the intelligence of the events which have recently occurred in the province of Venezuela.

I think it of the utmoſt importance, that Captain Kelly ſhould return, with as little delay as poſſible, to Curacoa, and that you ſhould be apprized of the line of conduct which, under the circumſtances ſtated in your letter, it is his Majeſty's pleaſure that you ſhould purſue in his name.

The great object which his Majeſty has had in view from the firſt moment when intelligence was received in this country of the glorious reſiſtance of the Spaniſh Nation againſt the tyranny and uſurpation of France was to aſſiſt, by every means in his power, this great effort of a brave, loyal, and high ſpirited people and to ſecure, if poſſible, the independence of the Spaniſh Monarchy in all parts of the world.

As long as the Spaniſh Nation perſevere in their reſiſtance to their invaders and as any reaſonable hope can be entertained of ultimate ſucceſs to their cauſe in Spain, his Majeſty feels it to be his duty, according to every obligation of juſtice and good faith, to diſcourage any proceeding which may have the effect of ſeparating the Spaniſh Provinces in America from the Parent ſtate in Europe; the integrity of the Spaniſh Monarchy, upon principles of juſtice and true policy, being not leſs the object of his Majeſty than of all loyal and patriotic Spaniards.

If, however, contrary to his Majeſty's moſt anxious wiſhes, and, as he ſtill continues to think well founded expectations, the Spaniſh dominions in Europe ſhall be doomed to ſubmit to the yoke of the common enemy, either in conſequence of actual force, or of any compromiſe which may leave to them only the ſemblance of independence, an event which his Majeſty, relying on the tried energy and patriotiſm of the Spaniſh people, can in no degree conſider as probable, his Majeſty will feel himſelf bound, by the ſame principles which have influenced his conduct for the laſt two years in the cauſe of the Spaniſh Nation, to afford every aſſiſtance to the provinces in America which may render them independent of French Spain, may afford a place of refuge to thoſe Spaniards who, in diſdaining to ſubmit to their oppreſſors, may look to America as to their natural aſylum, and may preſerve the remains of the Monarchy for their unfortunate Sovereign, if it ſhall ever be his lot, under ſuch circumſtances, to recover his liberty. His Majeſty in thus explicitly declaring the motives and principles of his conduct diſclaims every view of territory or acquiſition for himſelf.

His Majeſty obſerves with ſatisfaction, from the Papers which have been tranſmitted to him, that the proceedings in the Caraccas appear in a great meaſure, to have originated in a belief, that, in conſequence of the progreſs of the French armies in the South of Spain, and the diſſolution of the Supreme Junta, the cauſe of the Parent ſtate had become deſperate.—He truſts, therefore, that, as ſoon as the actual ſtate of things ſhall have been correctly known in that quarter, the general acknowledgment throughout Spain of the Regency, and the unremitted exertions of the Spaniards in defence of their country under that authority, the inhabitants of the Caraccas will be induced to return to their connection with Spain as an integral part of the Spaniſh Monarchy.

His Majeſty is led more particularly to entertain this expectation, from the conſideration, that the Regency now eſtabliſhed at Cadiz appears to have adopted the ſame wiſe and generous principles, with reſpect to the provinces in America, as were previouſly adopted by the Supreme Junta, in eſtabliſhing the connection between every part of the Spaniſh Monarchy upon the moſt liberal footing in regarding, the American Provinces as integral parts of the Empire, and in admitting them in conſequence to a place in the Cortes of the kingdom His Majeſty feels confident, that the ſame generous and enlightened policy which has dictated theſe meaſures, will induce the Government, of Spain to regulate the intercourſe of the American Provinces with other parts of the world, upon ſuch a baſis as will contribute to their growing proſperity, and, at the ſame time, augment all the advantages which the Parent ſtate may juſtly expect to derive from them.

His Majeſty truſts, that this expoſition of his ſentiments will enable you, without difficulty to regulate your conduct in any intercourſe you may find it neceſſary to have with the contiguous Spaniſh Provinces in South America; and, as his Majeſty has directed, that a copy of this letter ſhould be communicated to the Government of Spain, he can have no objection to your making any uſe of the avowal of theſe his ſentiments which circumſtances may appear to you to require.

FRESH PAPERS RECEIVED FROM SPAIN.

Tarragona October 25th.—By a diſpatch of the 22d inſtant, from Camp-Marſhal the Marquis of Campoverde, Commandant of the moveable diviſion, to H. E. the Commander in Chief, we learn the reſult of the glorious action which he fought, on the 21ſt inſtant, in the environs of Cardona, with the whole of the enemy's forces under the Marſhal of the Empire Macdonald who commanded in perſon—which diſpatch is as follows:

Moſt Excellent Sir,

I have ſpent the whole of laſt night in fortifying the gates of this town and the poſts which I had eſtabliſhed outſide, with an intention of waiting for the enemy who, as I told Y. E. laſt evening, I expected, would renew their fruitleſs attacks; inſtead of which they have fled during the night (leaving lighted fires behind) towards el Melagra and Solſona and, accordingly, I am endeavouring to aſcertain the direction they have taken, for the purpoſe of falling upon them. And ſince I am allowed time for it, I will give Y. E. the particulars of what occurred in yeſterday's glorious action.

At nine in the morning, I received the firſt report of the Officer whom I had ſtationed on the Solſona road, informing me, "that a column of about 3000 of the enemys troops was advancing by that road, towards this; I immediately ordered the whole of my diviſion to draw up, and Brigadier Belaſco to march out by that road, and to occupy a poſition covered by the fires of the caſtle, taking along with him the Regiment of Iliberia, and the Battalions of America, Tarragona, and part of Gerona, together with the huſſars of Granada who drew up on a ſmall Flat to be found on that uneven ground, with directions to ſend onwards the companies of ſharp-ſhooters of Iliberia, in order to make head againſt the enemy's light parties if they ſhould advance; ſcarcely had I made theſe diſpoſitions when I received a ſecond report of the officer on the Milagro road, ſtating, that the enemy were coming, in conſiderable numbers and with great ſpeed, by the ſame road; which laid him under the neceſſity of falling back, as their advanced guard was already cloſe at hand I had only time to mount my horſe, and to ride out, with the

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—*Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 7, Forbes's Street.*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

☞ Subſcribers about to change their Stations, are requeſted to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Order.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1811.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Regiment of Almeria, a party of Arragon the sharp-shooters of the Granada Hussars, and a light party of the same corps, by the Calaf road which is the same that joins the Milagro road, as I already heard the firing of the light parties and advanced posts. Upon my reaching the height of la Piedad, I noticed that the enemy were advancing most rapidly along the road, without minding the fire of my advanced posts; and that, from the heights on the right and left of St. Quintin two columns were moving down towards the town, I pushed onwards with the above-mentioned Regiment of Almeria, posting the first battalion in an advantageous position, under the orders of its Lieutenant Colonel D. Diego de Bega; and, pursuing my march with the second under Captain Claramun, I silenced the fire of the enemy's troops on the road and drove them back, but, observing that the column of the right, which was coming by St. Quintin was proceeding towards my left, I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Bega to send two companies of his battalion to check their progress; which they effected with such gallantry that their brisk fire made an impression upon the enemy who halted a while, in hopes to be reinforced by the strong bodies of troops which successively made their appearance on the top of the mountain. As I observed, that their numbers were increasing in that quarter, I ordered my Aid de Camp to make the greatest possible haste and carry word to the Regiment of Iliberia (seeing that the enemy's troops on the Solfona road were withdrawing from their former position for the purpose of joining those on the Milagro road), that they were immediately, and with the utmost speed, to come up to me on the height; which movement they excecuted with great celerity and arrived so seasonably, that, upon one of the enemy's divisions taking the road to las Salinas, I ordered the Major of the said Regiment, D. J[illegible]s, to send 200 men to intercept them; this they performed in such a manner, that they compelled the enemy to fall back and take a position on a height behind a building. Iliberia followed them up, and, supported by the two companies of Almeria, assailed the building and put them to a shameful flight; which being perceived by the enemy, they sent superior forces to that point. I then ordered Erenas to fall upon them with the remainder of his battalions, which he did with so much ardour and gallantry, that he compelled them to withdraw to the height where they had their Reserve.

The enemy again charged my right; upon which I brought up the battalion of America to take the place of the Grenadiers of Almeria who had hitherto acted as the Reserve, and ordered Lieut. Colonel Roten to attack that point with his companies of Grenadiers. He executed this order in his usual style; and, upon his charging them, they sheltered themselves behind a parapet, whence he drove them with fixed bayonets, putting to the sword all who attempted to maintain that position. In this assault, he unfortunately lost two gallant officers, D. Joseph Haag and D. Juan Barranco; and, being subsequently charged by two battalions of the enemy's which lay in ambuscade, he was, in his turn, obliged to take shelter behind a parapet which he had on his right. There he made a stand and drove the assailants back, supported by the party of Arragon who were most anxious to be engaged and whom I drew from the Reserve, and by the equally well disposed sharp shooters of the Granada Hussars, under the command of Lieutenant Medina, who kept up a tremendous fire with their carbines, and rendered essential services.

The action was renewed through the whole extent of the line, when, finding myself covered on my right, left and centre, and having the two battalions of America and Tarragona as a reserve, and in an excellent position, I ordered the enemy to be closely pursued, and succeeded in driving them one league and a half back as far as the mountain where their own Reserve, of foot and horse, was stationed, and where they sought an asylum in their disgraceful retreat. Night was coming on; and therefore I directed the general to be beat, drew up my troops in a line in front of their army, and then ordered their retreat in echellon towards this town, leaving the two battalions of America and Tarragona in presence of the enemy, as they had been the whole day with the Reserve, lamenting that they could not share the glory which their companies had acquired.

I can assure Y. E. that these brave Regiments have been engaged with forces treble their own, and that, without suffering themselves to be overawed by the considerable numbers opposed to them, they pursued them with the greatest intrepidity.

Our loss is a mere trifle to that of the enemy who left many dead bodies in the woods, exclusive of those which the peasantry ascertained had been buried or thrown into wells or ponds; which circumstance is confirmed by a French prisoner who has been brought by the Somatenes, and who states, that the Italian division suffered considerably.

I inclose to Y. E. a return of the killed and wounded whom we have had in this action (8 of the former and 33 of the latter), as well as of such individuals as have distinguished themselves and are entitled to the rewards which Y. E. may be pleased to grant them in his Majesty's name.

I particularly recommend to Y. E. the Commandants, Officers and Men who have all done their duty so as to fulfil my most sanguine expectations; while it has afforded me the most lively satisfaction to see the patriotism of the inhabitants of the town, all of whom, men, women and children, vied, in emulation of each other, which should reach the field of battle first, with supplies for our soldiers, such as bread, wine, brandy and water: and upon their return, brought the wounded on their shoulders without minding the enemy's shot, although they had seen a woman wounded in the arm by a musket-ball.

I likewise recommend to Y. E. the Staff and my Aides de Camp who were constantly in motion to convey my orders where required, without taking any rest during either the day or night. At the same time, I solicit to Y. E. in favor of the widow of the brave Adjutant of Almeria, D. Josef Haag, who had always displayed the greatest gallantry, and yesterday was killed as he was jumping over the parapet in the presence of his Captain (Roten).

I also beg leave to call Y. E—y's attention to the zeal and activity with which the Governnor of this town, D. Miguel Banos, the Engineer Ponsick, &c. have lent their assistance to erect the works at the gates and outposts.

May God. &c. Cardona, October 22d 1810. (Signed) EL MARQUIS DE CAMPOVERDE.
To H. E: Don Enrique O'Donnell.

TARRAGONA, OCTOBER 29th.—H. E. the Commander in Chief of this army and principality has received from Lieutenant Colonel O. Ronan a dispatch dated the 21st instant from on board H. B. M. frigate Volontaire, of which the following is an extract.

Most Excellent Sir,

Since we left Mataro on the 9th instant, we have run all over the coast and landed upon every point of some importance, without ever meeting with any body of the enemy's, except about 60 Pertotes between Llanza and Colera, who fled as soon as they descried us. As I had no instructions to pursue any particular line of operations, I confined myself to getting information, and collecting the contributions in arrear; which was actually carried into effect in la Selva, Colera, Llanza and Cadaquez. From Llanza, I determined to proceed to Peralada, being able to do so without danger, from the knowledge I had of the country; but was prevented by a strong gale of wind which laid us under the necessity of puting to sea, the British frigate, commanded by Captain Fane, having been nearly lost.

In Llanza, I levied a contribution of about 2,000 hard dollars upon some notorious partisans of the French, and in Cadaquez 4,000 more upon those who trade with France, the whole of what I have collected, amounting to 10,000 dollars. All the merchantmen in the former harbour we destroyed, and in the latter we burned or sunk all those which refused to go to sea after 48 hours notice, during which our advanced guards continued in el Puig Rom, and the whole Spanish division within sight of Rosas, without the enemy daring to come out of the fortress.

This day, we were to land at la Escala, and proceed to Torruella for the purpose of raising contributions, and destroying the castle of Meds; but the Cambriam having lost her rudder at 10 at night, we were under the necessity of putting into the nearest harbour, as we were six leagues from the gulf of Rosas.

From Cadaquez, we brought off 19 vessels, 6 of which had cargoes of grain, flour and wine; but, it being impossible for them to keep company with us, the Commandants resolved upon sending them to Tarragona with six men and a corporal in each of ten of them—the whole under the command of the Sub Lieutenant of the Fielse Sarragossanos, D. Pedro Sanchez de Sierra.

In la Silva, we destroyed the batteries and threw 14 Iron 24 Pounders into the sea: the two frigates lost an anchor each in that harbour.

At Cadaquez, we destroyed a new battery, likewise throwing the cannon into the sea, with the exception of a few 6 and 4 pounders, all of Iron, which belonged to the French and were found in searching the houses.

Captain Bullen has just told me, that he is under the necessity of towing the Cumbrian to Minorca, but that he himself will not enter the port. That officer has been wounded in this expedition*, and his exertions as well as Fane's have been unremitted, on which account, I think them entitled to Y. E—y's gratitude, I entered the town of Rosas with only 25 men, and, although the French had 280, they shut themselves up in the Castle, nor did they dare to come out; in that town, I got rations of bread and wine for my troops who eat them in the presence of the French who were looking on.

CORTEZ.

Substance of the most interesting part of the Proceedings of the Cortes, from the 27th October to the 12th December.

OCTOBER 27,—Yesterday's sitting was secret it lasted from seven in the evening to half past three of this afternoon D. Joaquin BLAKE D. Gabrial CIRCAR and D. Pedro and M. PUIG and the MARQUIS del PALACIO, as temporary substitutes for the two former who are absent.

OCTOBER 28. The siting commenced at 10 in the morning with the doors shut, and continued so until 4 in the afternoon when they were opened, and D. Pedro Agar, the Marquisdel Palacio and D. Josef Maria Puig went in to take the oath.

Mr. Agar took it in the usual form, and was followed by the Marquis del Palacio who swore to the first two articles of the formule, and to the third answered, "yes, I swear, without prejudice of the oaths which I have taken to King Ferdinand VII." The congress and the public were struck with astonishment, and the President said, that that act admitted no other words than the prescribed ones: *I acknowledge and swear*; and that, if the Marquis did not fully understand the formule, it should be read over again. And accordingly the Secretary read it over a second time; and the Marquis said this was a delicate point and matter of conscience; that he did not refuse to take the oath; but that he added this explanation to set his conscience at ease.

M. Arguelles said that the oath was to be taken in the prescribed manner, and maintained, as also Messrs. Garcia Herreros and Munoz Torrero, that the Marquis had been called there to take the oath as it had taken by all the public bodies and authorities, and, therefore, moved, that the act should be suspended, and the Marquis ordered to the bar. The latter begged to be allowed to speak, but was denied that time. The cortes proceeded to receive M. Puig's oath who took it agreeably to the formule; after which the president sat down under the canopy with M. Agar on his right and M. Puig on his left.

It was decreed to inform the Regency officially, that an unforeseen accident prevented the Marquis del Palacio from proceeding to discharge the duties of the situation to which he had been appointed.

The Marquis del Palacio again requested to be heard, and being allowed to speak from the bar, said, that he had believed the invariable essence of the oath to consist in the formule of the question, not in the precise and only word of the answer; begged that the congress would reject all idea of disobedience on the part of the Marquis del Palacio, and repeated, that what he had proposed was an explanation or rather scruple of conscience, and that he was ready to swear in the same terms as the others. This was opposed by many deputies who moved, that it should be put to the vote whether or not his proposal should be admitted it was put accordingly, and negatived almost unanimously.

The Marquis again asked him to speak, to which the president answered; "H. M. does not think proper further to hear the Marquis del Palacio, and commands him to withdraw."

Scarcely had he left the hall of the Congress, when M. Capmany represented, that it was expedient to secure him, and hastened to the door to get him detained: upon which the President commended silence, and that it was decreed, that he should, for the present, be detained in the guard room of the Life-Guards of the congress. Some deputies wished the Cortes to deliberate upon the ulterior fate of the Marquis; but it was observed, that the time was not come for such a discussion, and it was more urgent that the Regentt should proceed to take possession. The President immediately rose, and the new Regents went out accompanied by 12 Deputies as far as the door of the hall. Four of the latter, with the Secretary, further accompanied them to the town house, the present palace of the Regency. As they past they were paid the honors due to their exalted dignity.

In the mean time, the discussion was opened upon the means of properly securing the Marquis's person; and, after various debates, it was decreed, that he should be confined in the above mentioned guard room, as suggested by M. Tagle.

M. Luxan, the Secretary gave an account, of the taking of possession by the new Regents. He said that the late ones had come to the door of the hall to receive them, and had conducted them into the cabinet; that M. Saavedra, who acted as President, had taken his seat on the left of M. Puig; that Messrs. Cattanos and Lardazabal, taking off their scarfs, had put them on the new Regents; and that the Secretaries of State had read, standing, the two Decrees of the Cortes.

These Decrees stated in substance, *viz* the first, that the cortes, attending to the often renewed tender of the resignation made by the Regents, had consented to accept it, and appointed the abovementioned gentlemen to succeed them.

And the second, that, owing to the absence of two of the gentlemen appointed, the Cortes had elected two substitutes to act until their arrival (1).

Some Deputies expressed their wish, that the sitting might be declared permanent, until a determination had been taken respecting the Marquis and his successor had been appointed: but the president said, that, the Regency being legitimately installed with the two Regents, it should be remembered, that it was high time to take a little rest the sitting having continued from 10 in the morning until past six in the evening; and that; therefore, he suspended it to be resumed at nine.

(*Concise.*)

OCT. 28. The sitting was resumed at nine in the evening and an official letter was read from M. Agar, as President of the new Regency, to the President of the Cortez, informing him of the installation of the Regency.

The debate on the refusal of the Marquis del Palacio to take the oaths without qualification was resumed, which terminated with a resolution that the Marquis had lost the confidence of the nation and that such being the case another Regent should be appointed in his stead.

The President made it known, that a paper had been delivered into his hands, in the Marqui's [illegible] without either signature or date, in which he stated himself to be in a damp room and without a seat, to the detriment of his health and begged to be allowed to go and remain in house, on parole, and guarded by a sentry who should never lose sight of him.

* We are desired to state, for the satisfaction of Capt. Bullen's friends, that the wound received by that gallant officer is not of the importance it was at first feared to be. It was occasioned by the stroke of an axe which flew out of the hand of a seaman during the destruction of a French Battery and inflicted a deep wound under the right eye. By letters recently received from Captain B. we learn, that he is in a fair way of recovery.

(1) Mr. Puig entered into function as stated above, and Marquis de Castelar has been appointed to splace the Marquis del Palacio.

After some debate it was resolved that he go to his house on parole and be guarded by sentries and with respect to his offence, that the committee of justice should propose what they might deem proper.

Oct. 29. A justificatory memoir of the Marquis Del Palacio was referred to the Committee of Justice—the 12th and 13th Articles of the project of a decree relative to the liberty of the press, were approved with some trifling modification and the Marquis de Castelar, General Blake's substitute, took the oath in the usual form, (Concifo.)

OCTOBER 30.—Communication was given of an Order of the Council of Regency of the 25th, conferring the title of *Count de la Bisbal*, with exemption from the tax paid in lieu of military service and from the half annats*, on General Donnell, in consideration of his signal services, military talents, victories and the eminent qualities by which he is distinguished. The Report of the Committee of Justice on the case of the Marquis de Palacios, was read as well as a second Memorial from the Marquis, but nothing was determined upon—Petitions from several Bodies or Private Individuals, were referred to the respective Committees.

OCTOBER 31.—M. Huerta stated, that, without questioning General O'Donnel's titles to the reward granted him, or even to greater ones, it did not belong to the Council of the Regency to confer such favors, particularly with the exemption from the tax in lieu of military service and from the half annats, as these were the patrimony of the State. He concluded by saying, that, while he conceived the Regency to have overstepped the limits of its power, in conferring that favor he also thought it requisite, that it should be duly confirmed by the Cortes. The discussion of this point was put off to another day, and that relative to the Marquis resumed. The Report of the Committee of Justice was read a second time; several Members delivered their sentiments upon the subject; and, lastly, the Cortes declared, that the Marquis had lost the confidence of the Nation, and was, therefore, disqualified for holding the situations either of Regent or of Captain General of Arragon. With respect to the second question, "whether he should be tried," the Congress came to no determination.

NOVEMBER 1.—The Marquis del Palacio addressed to the Cortes a statement of his services, which would not be read from its excessive length, but will be taken into consideration in due time. Several military projects were referred to the Committee of War. Another Committee was appointed to enquire into the favors, pensions and places conferred by the Regency since the 30th of April last.

NOVEMBER 2.—A Memorial was read from some of the Members of the Central Board, containing a statement of their services, and concluding with a request to be tried either by the Cortes or by any tribunal that it may be thought proper to appoint for that purpose—Referred to the Committee of Justice—The 14th and 15th articles of the Projet of a Decree upon the liberty of the Press, were approved of.

NOVEMBER 3.—It was made known to the Public, that the Cortes, in a secret sitting, had resolved upon forming a Board of nine Members of the Supreme Councils and a few Clergymen, to try the Marquis del Palacio. The Board, after hearing the King's Attorney to the Royal Council, as well as the Marquis himself, shall draw up the sentence, and submit it to the Cortes, previous to its being passed. In the mean time the decree, declaring the Marquis incapable of holding the situation of Captain General of Arragon, is suspended. The debate on the Liberty of the Press having been resumed, the following additional article was proposed and approved of: "Of the nine Members of the Supreme Board of Censure, three shall be taken from among the Clergy, and, of the 5 of the Boards in the provinces, two, the others from among the Laity; and all of them to be well informed, virtuous and honest men, with the knowledge requisite for the discharge of such an important trust."

NOVEMBER 4.—After reading two Reports of the Committee of War upon various projects, the 15th, 16th and 17th articles of the Project of a Decree upon the Liberty of the Press, were debated and adopted, *namely*, the 15th and 16th such as they stood, and the 17th with the following modification: "The Author or Printer shall be at liberty to pray the Supreme Board, that his case may be heard a first or even a second time, for which purpose, he may apply for a copy of all the proceedings. If the last decision of the Supreme Board should be against the work, the publication shall be stopped without any further examination; but, if favorable, it may from that moment, be put in circulation."

NOVEMBER 5.—Approved of the three remaining Articles of the Projet of a Decree upon the Liberty of the Press, with some trifling modifications.

NOV. 6.—Official communications from Placencia and the Kingdom of Galicia were read, stating, that the Cortes had been acknowledged and the oath taken, according to the prescribed form, in those parts of the kingdom; and further congratulating the assembly and expressing great satisfaction at its installation.

NOVEMBER 7.—M. Quintana read an excellent paper upon the establishment of a Bank of Credit, and was followed by M. Dou who read another paper partly relative to the same subject. The remainder of the sitting was almost entirely taken up with debates upon a complaint against the Editor of the *Conciso* for having, in one of his numbers, ridiculed the speech of a Deputy who had ascribed to the sins of the Nation the calamities with which she is at present afflicted, &c. Both the complaint and the Number containing the offensive paragraph, were referred to the Committee of Justice.

NOVEMBER 8.—After reading and referring to the respective Committies several projects on military, financial and other matters, it was decreed, that the Members of the Supreme Board of Censure should not be taken from among the Deputies to the Cortes; and that, for the present, the election should fall upon persons residing in Cadiz or the Isle of Leon.

NOVEMBER 9.—The Cortes proceeded to the election of the Members of the Supreme Board of Censure, when the following Individuals were elected.

Clergymen.—D. Martin De Navas, the Bishop of Siguenza, and D. Fernando de Alva.

Laymen.—Messrs. Antonio Cano Manuel, Andres Lasauca, Manuel Ruiz del Burgo, Ramon Lopez Pelegrin, Manuel Joze Quintana and Bernardo Riega.

NOVEMBER 10.—A Report was read concerning the public health in Cadiz, which continues in a good state.—A Memorial of M. Calatrava was referred to the Regency; after which, it having been proposed to print M. Quintana's project on the Bank of Credit, the public sitting was raised, and the secret one lasted until half past two.

NOVEMBER 11.—The Report on the public health was read: it continues in the best state—Read and approved another Report of the Committee appointed for proposing the plan upon which should be conducted the Cortes Gazette. The Paper shall be published on account of the Cortes themselves, and not of any private Individuals; and the manuscript of the Editor shall be revised by the Committee, previous to the publication of the same. (*conciso*).

December 2. Resolved that the Council of Regency shall lay before the Cortes a return of all places or offices which are now or shall hereafter become vacant in those parts of the Spanish Dominions which are not occupied by the enemy stating the pay annexed to the same and the opinion of the Council respecting those which may be suppressed as useless and that none shall be filled up until the Cortes shall have determined which are to be preserved,—that no vacant place or office shall be filled up in the provinces occupied by the enemy; that the several Ministers shall give in correct returns of the places or offices which have been conferred to this day, mentioning the dates of the Warrant or Commission; as also of all Pensioners, and of the appointments or pensions paid them by the Treasury,—that no supernumerary place of office shall be filled up upon any pretence whatever,—and lastly in order to check the abuses which have crept into the Concession of Exemptions from a Decree which was to be enforced on the 1st of January last, directing certain reductions to be made in the appointment of public functionaries that a correct list of such exemptions shall be laid before the Cortes including the individuals who have been authorized to receive two pensions double appointments for two different situations.

December 4.—Resolved that, in order to render the Members of the Cortes perfectly independent on the executive power, such of them as hold situations under Government shall be excused from doing the duty of the same while they continue Members of the Congress, without, however being debarred from their right to promotion of preferment, as already Decreed by the Cortes.

December 8.—Notice was given of a Motion to the following purpose, namely, that the Cortes declare it that they will not separate until they have re-established and consolidated the Monarchy; 2dly that one third of the deputies shall be renewed every six months reckoned from the day of their installation; 3dly that the old Members shall not withdraw until those who are to replace them shall have been elected, and most of them have arrived; and 4th that the deputies shall only be allowed their three hard dollars a day, without being permitted to receive the pay or appointments of such situations as they may happen to hold.

December 9.—Approved of a Motion for the appointment of a Committee charged to propose a project of constitution for the kingdom. Notice was also given of several Motions for directing the said Committee to lay before the Congress, within 8 days the draught of a decree offering a reward to the writer of the best memoir upon the Constitution the 19th of March next, being the day named for the delivery of the memoirs, and for the appointment of other Committees charged to prepare plans for the reform of the Civil and Criminal Cases of the system of finances, of that of commerce and of the public instruction.

December 10.—Referred to the Committee of Constitution a Motion grounded upon the report of Ferdinand's Marriage with a Princess of Austria, which has been announced in the news-papers—and the object of which is to get it enacted by the Cortes, that no king of Spain can marry without their consent.

December 11.—After a long debate upon the question whether Clergymen should be allowed to carry arms against the French, and granted promotion and other military rewards. A Committee was appointed to prepare the draught of a Decree upon the subject.

December 12.—Approved of the Motion of which notice had been given on the 9th for directing the Committee of Constitution to prepare within 8 days, the draught of a Decree inviting the learned to send memoirs upon the Constitution of the kingdom.

(Concifo.)

---

* Hire de lanzas y medias anatas.

Extracts from the Madras Papers.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, NOVEMBER 8.

Sir Francis Burdett; Bart. against Francis Geo. Coleman, Esq. Serjeant at Arms of the House of Commons.

The Attorney General rose, and said, that he had to apply to the Court to put off the Trial at Bar in the above action, until after the arguments were heard upon a Demurrer, filed by the Plaintiff abovenamed, in an action which he has brought against the Right Hon. Charles Abbott, Speaker of the House of Commons.

For the following reasons:—In the action brought against the Serjeant at Arms, the Declaration states; that Defendant had used force and violence, and broken open the house of Plaintiff, and imprisoned him in the Tower of London, contrary to law. To this Declaration, Defendant pleaded, that Plaintiff was a Member of the House of Commons; that he had, in his place in that House, avowed himself as the author of a Letter, published in *Cobbett's Weekly Register*, that the said letter was voted by that House a gross, scandalous, and wicked libel on that House, and that the said House came to a resolution that the said Sir Francis should be committed to the Tower of London for the same; that the Speaker issued his Warrant for that purpose, and gave it to the Defendant to execute; that he, the said Defendant, in pursuance thereto, and in virtue of his office, as Serjeant at Arms, aforesaid, did arrest the said Sir Francis, and did imprison the said Sir Francis, in the said Tower of London. To this plea Sir Francis replied, that he, the said Defendant did use more violence than was necessary for the same. Upon this replication and those pleadings, issue had been joined in that action, and it was fixed to be tried on the 10th day of this month. There was also another action brought by the same Plaintiff against the Right Hon. Charles Abbott, Speaker of the House of Commons, and the pleadings in both actions were in matter and form pretty nearly alike. But there was a difference in the conduct of the Plaintiff in this action, for instead of joining issue therein, and putting himself upon his country, and thereby letting the case go to a Jury, he thought fit to enter and file a Demurrer. The consequence whereof is, that he himself puts the question of law at issue. To ascertain, therefore, the question of law upon the subject, was not only a desirable thing, but in justice was that which should precede the trial of the fact, and, therefore, to avoid a *lusus labor*, an unnecessary trouble both to the Court and the parties, he deemed it wiser and better for public advantage, and much more solid to serve the ends of public justice, that their Lordships should first decide, and give judgment on the Demurrer, and then only, and not till then, on the matter of fact.

He hoped and trusted that no person would imagine that he was desirous for delay. On the contrary, he had used every possible care and diligence from the first, to have those matters brought to a speedy conclusion. The Court should understand that the Plaintiff did not file his declarations till the 12th of May. On the 16th of the same month, he (the Attorney General) filed his pleas; notwithstanding that by the practice of the Court, he was entitled by their usual indulgence, to much further time. He did not, however, avail himself of any such indulgence, or right, but pleaded forthwith. What, on the other hand was the conduct of the other side. Notwithstanding the early periods at which the said pleas were filed, the Plaintiff does not file his Demurrer till the 27th of June, six weeks after he had filed his declaration; nor has he even yet thought fit to join issue upon his own Demurrer.

The arguments upon the Demurrer may yet take place, if the Defendant pleases, on Tuesday next, or on the Friday following. If the Plaintiff be therefore willing to join in the Demurrer, so as to give an opportunity of having the same argued on either of those days, he (the Attorney General) would waive any advantage of the present motion, and go to trial on the day already fixed. He then moved, "For a Rule, calling upon Sir Francis Burdett to shew cause why the Trial at Bar, in the action which he brought against Francis George Coleman, Esq. and which stands fixed for the 10th of November instant, should not be put off until the the Court should give judgment upon the Demurrer filed in the action by him brought against the Honourable Charles Abbott."

The Court inquired whether notices of trial had been given in the two actions, upon which issue had been joined?—The Attorney General answered that there had not.

The Attorney General then added that the same Plaintiff had brought another action against the Earl of Moira, his Constable of the Tower, for falsely detaining him in custody there; to which that Defendant had also pleaded in form and substance nearly as the Serjeant at Arms had done, varying his plea with the allegation that he acted in his capacity of Constable as aforesaid accustomed and bound to receive and detain prisoners in custody committed to him. The same reasons, therefore, prevailed in this action to have the trial put off that existed in the other, namely, that the question of law should have the precedency of the matter of fact. But there was also in this action an additional reason. Mr. Vilmy, Lord Moira's Solicitor, had but recently heard that Mr. Coleman, who is a most material witness for his client, was absent and with the army in Portugal, where he is now serving with advantage to his country, and honour to himself, with the rank of Brigadier General, as was evinced in his gallant conduct at the recent battle of Busaco. That application had been made at the War Office, as soon as he knew of his absence, for his recall; but that his return to this country could not take place in time for the trial, and he had affidavits to that effect. On these grounds, he moved that this trial also should be put off.

The Court granted rules *Nisi* that the respective trials should be put off, and that the parties should join issue on the Demurrer.

TUESDAY, NOV. 13.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, BART. *v.* F. G. COLEMAN, ESQ. SERJEANT TA ARMS.

Mr. Attorney General this day came into Court, and moved to make the rule absolute on the above cause, for putting the Trial at Bar off until the arguments were heard, and judgment given, in the action brought by Sir Francis against the Speaker, on the demurrer joined.

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd then rose. He began by observing, that in the action against the Earl of Moira, as distinct grounds were given for putting off the trial in that case, which did not appear in the other cause, namely, the absence of a material witness, he would not urge that the trial therein should be brought on. No such ground prevailed with respect to the action against Mr. Coleman; of course he should oppose that rule. He contended that there was a great connection between all the three actions; but there was a difference as to some of the principal parts. The connection, however, rendered it necessary that the great matter of fact should be decided by a jury first; because the party who might think himself aggrieved by any verdict that might be pronounced, had afterwards his option of bringing the law of the case, before the Court, for its consideration and final judgment, whether, on the application for a new trial or by application to set aside a verdict and change the judgment. He contended, that the plaintiff ought not to be restricted in the course he was to pursue. The practice universally [illegible] allow the complainant the option of taking [illegible] unfettered by any *dictum* from the defendant, [illegible] he conducted himself within the bounds prescribed by law and practice. In ordinary cases this was the right of the subject; and in an extraordinary case, like the present, he trusted that their Lordships would not place his client in a worse situation than that of any other suitor in the Court. The question to be disputed in the demurrer was the authority of the Speaker's warrant, but that, he insisted, did not apply to the case of the Serjeant at Arms who so executed it. In this latter the question at issue was not the authority of warrant, but the *excess of violence* with which that warrant was executed; besides, he argued, that although there was a strong connection, in substance, with respect to all the actions, yet he saw no reason why an action against one person should be put off, because the same plaintiff brought another action even for the same cause against a different person; but in truth the matter here is, that though in substance there is a similitude, in particulars there is a difference, so say even the pleadings; for issue is joined upon the excess, both in the action against Mr. Coleman and Earl Moira, and the demurrer is on the whole in that against the Speaker; and therefore there was no sound reason why the action for special damages should go off, which is brought against the Serjeant at arms, and the demurrer be first argued on the general damages, in the action brought against the Speaker. The Learned Gentleman urged a great variety of points to the foregoing effect, and concluded with hoping the Court would not make this rule absolute.

The Attorney General in reply, went briefly over the grounds touched by the Learned Serjeant, commenting upon each as he proceeded. He admitted that, as far as the proceedings went with respect to the trial, the plaintiff did not make any delay. But it was otherwise with the demurrer; respecting it he had an opportunity long before the end of last [illegible] to have discussed it; by which the law of the case would have been at rest, and the trial (if trial had been thought necessary) might have had been this term.—But his object now, in the application he had made to the Court, was of that comprehensive nature, that it embraced the public justice of the country, the private justice as between the parties themselves, and the convenience of the Court. It would give the most decided advantage to all the parties, and produce no disadvantage to any. Here the Attorney General took a technical view of the case, & concluded by praying the Court to make the rule absolute.

Lord Ellenborough said, all parties would be best suited by following the course proposed. The Court would know to direct the [illegible]: the Jury would be able to know what portion (if any) of damages they should give, and the public [illegible] country would be best satisfied therewith. These, his Lordship urged with his usual discrimination and the other judges all agreeing with him, the rules in three actions were all made absolute.

The demurrer must now be argued before any trial takes place.

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd begged the Court would name some definite period when they would think it expedient to fix for the trial, now that the demurrer first be argued.

The Attorney-General did not think it fair to exact such an appointment from their Lordships, especially as the period for arguing the demurrer rested entirely with the plaintiff.

Lord Ellenborough here desired the rule moved for by the Attorney General to be read, and it appearing thereby that the same was worded generally "until after the demurrer was argued," he thought it would not be correct to alter it, nor did he think it would be just to either party to do.

LONDON.—Nov. 15.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.

Captain E. Barton, to the Princess Amelia; Captain J. Pendergraft, to the Hope; and Captain B. Richardson, to the Taunton Castle—for Madras and China—Captain G. Simpson, to the Union, for Bombay and Bengal.

The following ships were taken up for one voyage in the Company's service, viz.

New ship building in the Medway, 420 tons; Lord Forbes, 550 tons: new ship, building at Chester, 820; Lady Luthington, 502; William Pitt, 580; Cambridge, 758; David Scott, 748; and Moffat, 702.

The ship Moffat was stationed for Bengal direct, instead of the Albion.

GRAVESEND, NOV. 14th

Arrived the James Sibbald East Indiamen, from the Downs.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The Elizabeth, Captain Hutton, and the Cumbrian, Captain Tate, sailed yesterday from Portsmouth; the former for Madras and Bengal, and the latter for Bombay. Dr. Anderson, Inspector of Dispatches, and several Officers of the army, are gone out as passengers in the Cumbrian, to join their regiments at Ceylon.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—NOVEMBER 15.

HIS MAJESTY's ILLNESS.

After a considerable interval, during which the House became very fully attended.

The Lord Chancellor left the Woolsack, advanced towards the table, and addressed the House:—"My Lords, there being a full attendance of your Lordships, I trust you will indulge me, in allowing me to restate from this place what I had the honour to state to the House on the 1st instant from the Woolsack. It is my intention to conclude with a Motion, and therefore I wish to make the statement from this place. My Lords, when your Lordships assembled on the 1st of this month, after it had been publicly notified that it was his Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this Parliament should be prorogued to the 29th of November, and that a Commission for such prorogation should be issued under the Great Seal; I then stated, that in obedience to his Majesty's commands, I had prepared a Commission for such prorogation, but that in consequence of his Majesty's indisposition such Commission could not receive his Majesty's Royal signature; and I had not felt it consistent with my view of my duty to put the Great Seal to that Commission, without his Majesty's Sign Manual. It is for your Lordships to judge whether in this point of view of my duty I have committed any error. I do not mean to enter into the discussion of the question as to the legality of a Commission having the Great Seal affixed to it, and purporting to have the King's Sign Manual, but which it had not received. I only mean again to state, that in my conception of my duty I did not conceive myself authorized to affix the Great Seal to the Commission to which I have alluded without the King's Sign Manual. My Lords, I then stated what I am now anxious to restate, that his Majesty's indisposition arose entirely from the pressure of domestic affliction operating upon his paternal feelings, and that the physicians then in care of his Majesty entertained a confident expectation of his Majesty's recovery, so they now also entertained a confident expectation of his Majesty's recovery, regard being had to his Majesty's time of life, and to his Majesty's former state of health. This is the unanimous opinion (I am anxious to state their own words) not only of the physicians then in attendance, but of those whose care has since been thrown around his Majesty, and is given with as much certainty as can be attached to prognostics upon medical subjects. Those physicians also who now attend his Majesty, and who attended his Majesty on a former indisposition, state, that they see in the present state of his Majesty, all the symptoms of approach towards recovery, and none of the symptoms which indicate the delay of recovery. Upon the statement which I made on the 1st of this month, one of your Lordships moved to adjourn for fourteen days, the shortest period within which Parliament can by law be assembled upon any emergency for the dispatch of business; your Lordships are now assembled in pursuance of that adjournment: and it is for the house to determine what course it is proper to pursue. Under the circumstances which I have stated, I trust in God from the favorable symptoms of his Majesty's indisposition, that there will be no necessity for the adoption of any proceeding by this House to supply the defect of the Royal authority; and I may be allowed to express my opinion, that the most delicate and proper mode of proceeding in the present instance, would be to adjourn for fourteen days. My Lords, it is with feelings of affliction for the indisposition of his Majesty, in which I am sure all your Lordships participate, that I make this Motion, and at the same time in the confident hope that at the expiration of that period no proceeding will be necessary. His Lordship concluded by moving an adjournment till this day fortnight."

The Earl of Moira. "My Lords, I hail with joy in common I am sure with all your Lordships, the pleasing prospect held out to us by the Noble and Learned Lord of his Majesty's recovery. Upon a question of this nature, important consideration necessarily must be, whether the temporary suspension of certain parts of the regal power will be of such essential injury to the public interests, and that our public duty requires us to proceed immediately to make provision for the exigency. Conceiving, as I do, that no material inconvenience will result to the public interests from the delay proposed, I give my cordial support to the motion of the Noble and Learned Lord."

Lord Grenville was anxious not to disturb the unanimity which was so desirable upon the present occasion, but at the same time could with difficulty bring himself to assent to the motion for adjournment. It was of the greatest importance that the principles of the Constitution should not be violated. In this assembly, not of the Parliament, but of the estates of the realm, no proceeding could, according to the forms of the Constitution, be adopted, but of necessity, and his objection in the present instance was, that they had not constituted upon their Journals the act of necessity, in consequence of which they were assembled. It was requisite, he contended, that the necessity under which they met should be proved by evidence, and that they should not rely for the existence of that necessity upon the assertion of any individual. In the present case, instead of any proof by evidence of the existence of the necessity, they had merely the assertion of the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack. He had for that Noble Lord all the respect that was due to him, and for the high and exalted situation which he filled, all the respect which that situation demanded, but their Lordships ought not, he contended, upon a subject of such importance, to be satisfied with the assertion of any subject of the realm: they ought to have the proof before them, of the existence of the necessity under which they were called upon to act. He agreed that the few persons who were assembled in both Houses on the first of this month, and with the partial notices which had then been circulated, could do no otherwise than adjourn (with the view of obtaining a full attendance) without acting in violation of every principle and form of the Constitution, and usurping a power for which they would have been highly criminal. Now, however, when their Lordships were fully assembled in consequence of circular notices sent to each of the Members of the House, he contended they could not, consistently with the principles of the Constitution, proceed to an adjournment, without recording the fact of the necessity in consequence of which they acted, although not legally opened as a Parliament. In 1788, when in consequence of the melancholy event of the King's indisposition, the estates of the realm assembled on the day on which the prorogation expired they adjourned for fourteen days, with the view of procuring a full attendance. When they met again, the facts relative to his Majesty's indisposition were laid before them, as ascertained by an examination before the Privy Council of the physicians attending his Majesty. They then adjourned for only two or three days, or, in fact, the adjournment only extended over one sitting day of the House; and they then proceeded by a Committee of their own body to ascertain the facts which constituted the necessity under which they assembled. He thought the procedent of 1788 had been upon this occasion unnecessarily departed from, and though for the sake of unanimity he would not now oppose the Motion for adjournment, he still thought, that under the circumstances, it was not that which ought to have been made, and that Ministers would have acted more wisely in adhering closer to the forms established in 1788. As to the question, whether, at a crisis like the present, any inconvenience could arise from an adjournment for fourteen days during a suspension of the functions of the regal power, Ministers themselves must have the means of judging, from the information they possessed, which the House could not have. Ministers must therefore be supposed the best judges as to whether any such inconvenience was likely to arise, and they took upon themselves a heavy responsibility. He trusted there would be no necessity for any further proceeding, and prayed to Almighty God for the restoration of his Majesty's health.

Earl Stanhope agreed with his Noble Relation (Lord Grenville) that the Parliament, not having been legally opened, the necessity under which they acted ought to be proved. He should, however, support the Motion for adjournment upon the ground that there had not been sufficient time to have the attendance of all the Members; such, for instance, as those who were in Scotland and Ireland.

The Duke of Norfolk said a few words, but in so low a tone of voice, that we could only indistinctly hear some allusion to the question relative to putting the Great Seal to the Commission without putting the King's Sign Manual.

The Lord Chancellor observed upon this point, that he had no doubt upon the question, and that the Keeper of the Great Seal could not put the Great Seal to a Commission purporting to have the King's Sign Manual, which had not received the Royal Signature. When, however, he found a precedent where the Great Seal had been put to a commission, by the authority of Parliament without the King's Sign Manual, and when he found two other precedents in which Chancellors of great name had affixed the Great Seal to Commissions purporting to have the King's Sign Manual, but which had not in fact received the Royal Signature, he was justified in stating the question in the doubtful way in which he had. With respect to what had been said by the Noble Baron (Lord Grenville), he (the Lord Chancellor) had stated his opinion that adjournment for fourteen days would be the most delicate and proper mode of proceeding under the favourable circumstances attending his Majesty's indispositon. He most heartily joined in the prayer of the Noble Baron to Almighty God for his Majesty's recovery, and trusted that the necessity for further proceeding would be averted by that recovery. He at the same time agreed with the Noble Baron, that if any further proceeding should unhappily become necessary, it would be requisite to establish the facts, in consequence of which they acted, by evidence.

Lord Grenville replied, that he was not distinctly aware of the precedents alluded to by the Noble and Learned Lord, but that the only precedent strictly in point was that of 1788. As that period, under circumstances similar to those which led to the meeting of the two Houses on the 1st instant, that great man who was then at the head of the Government, felt it to be his duty to take every step that might lead to the fullest possible attendance of the Members. When they met on the 20th November, 1788, the adjournment of a fortnight was proposed and adopted, in order to procure a still more general attendance. The Government of that period knew the importance, and was sensible of the responsibility of their proceedings. It was incumbent on the two estates of the realm, in the absence of the third from whatever cause that absence might proceed, to ascertain it by examinations taken at their bar, to be informed of all the circumstances of the case. By the evidence of the physicians attending his Majesty in his present lamented malady, before they could constitutionally exercise any one of the functions of Parliament. At all time extreme caution was necessary, whenver the King's Office might be suspended, that the estates of the realm assembled without the immediate authority of the Crown, should strictly define their powers, and understand the necessity which can alone justify them in adopting any measures consequent upon such a state of things. He could not imagine a precedent more dangerous, more fatal to every principle of the Constitution, than that of any Ministers daring to dispence with the royal authority, except when urged by the most pressing and manifest necessity. Beyond this, not a day, not a hour should be lost in supplying the natural defect in the exercise of the royal functions, and in constituting a legitimate Parliament. He repeated his most ardent wishes for the re-establishment of His Majesty's health, but if that should not be among his blessings destined for the country, it was the solemn duty of Government without delay, to take such measures as might lead to the renovation of the Kingly office. The character of the times, and the state of national affairs, added inexpressibly to the awfulness of the charge with which Ministers were invested. These were topics, however, on which, opposing the Motion of the Noble and Learned Lord, he would not then expatiate. He was desirous of not interrupting the unanimity which appeared to prevail in the House on that question, and was content with this expression of his sentiments on a point of vital importance to the dignity of Parliament, and the welfare of the country.

Lord Liverpool rose and said, he trusted that he could defend the conduct of Ministers on the present melancholy occasion, in reference to all those points which had formed the prominent features in the observations of the Noble Lord who had preceded him. When attention was paid to the peculiarity of the crisis, when it was recollected at what a period, and under what circumstances the two Houses were convened, it would be seen how impossible it was for Ministers to have extended the circulation of the notices, for the purpose of procuring a much larger attendance of the members. In 1788, the two Houses met on the day to which they were prorogued by the last declaration of the Royal pleasure and authority. They then immediately adjourned for one fortnight as an act of decorum and respect, and as an example of that propriety which he hoped would always characterize their proceedings. The recovery of His Majesty from that affliction which all then joined in deploring, was not at that moment an object of such confident expectation as he was happy to pronounce it now. No deviation had taken place from the course pointed out on the former occasion that exhibited any departure from its principle, or originated in any thing but the distinguishing circumstances of the two cases. On the contrary, he was prepared to approve of the proceedings of that period, and to consider them as a guide on every subsequent recurrence of a similar calamitious suspension of the Royal functions. He agreed with the Noble Lord (Grenville) of the obligation by which the two estates of the realm assembled without the presence of the Sovereign, were bound, before they proceed, to the transaction of public business, or to discharge the functions of Parliament in any way, to ascertain by real evidence the state of the King's health, and the extent of his incapacity to perform the duties of his high office. For this purpose His Majesty's physicians should be examined at their Bar, according to the precedent of 1788; but adhering to that precedent it was incumbent on them previously to establish the necessity of such a proceeding, a necessity which he could not bring to his mind to believe was of a less imperative nature than the necessity described by the Noble Lord (Grenville,) The circular notices which the Noble Lord contended had not been generally sent to the Members, were however, sent as widely as the novelty of the difficulties which occasioned their assembling permitted. It was not known to Ministers that the Sign Manual could not be affixed before it was too late to extend their notices beyond a limited distance. Neither did he perceive the utility or any object of importance that would have been obtained by a larger attendance on that day which they had adjourned. His Majesty had been afflicted but for short time with the malady in its full severity, and it would have been impossible, even had the meeting of the House been as numerous as it was on the present day, to have adopted any step but for adjourning for a definite period. This was a step prescribed, at well by the great precedent of 1788, as by the respect for His Majesty, and a due regard to the constituitional character of their own proceeding's. No difference of opinion whatever, had existed, on this point or could possibly have existed, had the attendance been more general than it was. The question for the House now to consider was, whether, on a comparison of the circumstances attending the Motion that had been made by his Noble and Learned Friend (Eldon) with those circumstances that distinguished the period of 1788, when after a fortnights adjournment, the two Houses assembled on the 4th December, that motion was not clearly and fully supported by the obvious difference which the two cases exhibited. The principal ground of the adjournment in the former case had been the hopes entertained of His Majesty's speedy recovery, a ground similar to that on which they had recently adjourned, and on that was now in a peculiar manner applicable to their proceedings, when the grateful intelligence of His Majesty's rapid convalescence, and the symptoms of his returning health, were taken into consideration.

Lord Grey.—My, Lords, notwithstanding my original intention of taking no part in this debate, and of expressing no opinion on the policy and grounds of the Motion which it has been thought fit to submit to your consideration, on which so much unanimity appears to prevail, I am induced to rise and signify my entire concurrence in the sentiments so ably delivered by my Noble Friend (Grenville), sentiments at all times of importance in a constitutional point of view, but which derive new weight and interest under the existing circumstances of the country. The two estates of the realm can have no legitimate existence, no ability to legislate, no authority to act when unaccompanied at their assembling by the Crown or its appointed representatives. Such is the Constitution, by which the Royal functions are inseparably connected with the power and authorities of the two Houses of Parliament, a connection essential to the Constitution, and to the support of the Government of these realms. The Noble Lord who spoke last has given us some information of the proceedings of 1788. My Lords, those proceedings were of a nature formed to make a deep and lasting impression on the minds of all those who participated more immediately in the responsibility incurred on that occasion, and of all those likewise who took any share in the discussion to which they gave rise. I was then in Parliament, a Member of the other House, and attended with an anxious interest to the course and progress of those discussions. To many of the Noble Lords, who now hear me, the retentive memory and accurate knowledge of the Noble Lord are equally superfluous. They require not to be imbued with information, of which their minds are already in possession, and which no length of time can obliterate or efface. They cannot forget, any more than myself, those memorable events, and are conscious of too minute an acquaintance with their causes and effects to need the aid of the Noble Lord's superior powers of recollection. Desirous as I am of not interrupting unanimity on this occasion, I shall forbear to oppose the Motion before the House. I cannot, however; omit to make a few remarks on the speech which we have just heard and which appears to me to contain matter of the most serious import, and to involve principles of a very pernicious tendency. The Noble Lord denies that any material deviation had taken place from the line prescribed by the precedent of 1788, and adds, that it was his peculiar wish to see assimilated, as nearly as the difference in the circumstances of the two cases might admit, the conduct to be adopted at the former period. My Lords, after the lapse of so many years, after the extinction of those animosities and dissentions which prevailed at the time alluded to, now that the differences which then subsisted are no more, I am ready to declare, that all the preliminary steps taken in consequence of an event of the same melancholy nature, as that which we now lament with feelings that are universal, were wise and prudent, conformable to the dictates of a sound and well-exercised discretion. But I will not go along with the Noble Lord in bestowing my approbation upon the whole of that proceeding on the policy and views by which it was directed. The Noble Lord has greatly erred in stating (and as if for the purpose of stating more precisely) the real grounds on which the two Houses did at their meeting in November 1788, agree to a fortnight's, adjournment. The expediency of procuring a more general attendance was the alledged reason for proposing that measure, an expediency which was acknowledged on all sides and by all description of men. The adjournment was carried, and a call of the house took place. Such were the broad lines of distinction between the conduct of the Government of that day, and the Government of the present.—By what use the circulation of notices was guided or limited, I have not been able to learn, but from some particular instances, come to my knowledge I cannot give Ministers any credit for their selection.—My Lords, adverting again to the observations of my Noble Friend, (Lord Grenville) in the early part of the debate, I certainly think that had ministers affixed the Great Seal, under the circumstances of the Suspension of the Executive Power, or if they had ventured to do any act which by the Constitution can only flow from the exercise of the royal functions, they would have merited the strongest reprehension of every reflecting man, and that the indignation of the country at large would have been most justly excited. Now indeed that we are assembled, and in considerable numbers, I cannot but entertain very serious doubts of the propriety of so long an adjournment as that which has been proposed. Already above a month has passed and the duties of the kingly office have not been performed. Is not this, my Lords, in times like the present, a matter deserving of grave consideration? Should the ardent prayers, which in common with all classes of his Majesty's subjects, I devoutly offer to Almighty God for His Majesty's restoration to health be heard, have we that prospect of a full and entire recovery which we entertained in 1788? at this period it is unquestionably desirable that all the energies of the Royal mind should be awakened. I am sure no man can feel more sensible than myself the distressing calamity that has befallen His Majesty, or can send up more eager wishes for its removal. But at the same time, I trust that the House will not shut its eyes to the calculations of probability, and to the actual condition of the country. Let the House reflect well on the state in which the empire is placed. The time is come when all personal objects must be sacrificed—all party contentions cease. The functions of the Royal power are sacred, and the duties of Parliament of equally so. It must now become the great end e-

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

our exertions and deliberations to preserve, in full vigor, both the one and the other; and to submit every minorcare to the important purposes of preserving the integrity of the Conſtitution and of eſtabliſhing the intereſts of the country."

Lord Viſcount Sidmouth, adverting to the precedent of 1788, obſerved, that on the firſt aſſembling of Parliament on the 20th of November, there, was, in conſequence of previous notices, a full attendance, but that in the preſent inſtance it was impoſſible, from the ſhortneſs of the time, to circulate notices, except within the limits of a ſhort diſtance from town. If, however, within that diſtance the notices, were partially circulated with the view to ſelect particular individuals to attend ſuch conduct would be highly reprehenſible. There could be however, neceſſarily but a few perſons who could attend on the firſt of this Month, and he conſidered the preſent aſſembling of the ſtates of the realm, as ſimilar to that which took place on the 20th November, 1788. Upon the preſent occaſion they had the moſt gratifying aſſurances of a confident expectation of His Majeſty's recovery. He therefore aſſented to the motion for adjournment, truſting that no further proceeding be neceſſary when they met again, which God avert, it would then be requiſite to have proof of the facts before them, and he thought the precedent of 1788, that which the ought to be followed.

The Lord Chancellor put the queſtion of adjournment, which was agreed to, and the Houſe adjourned till this day fortnight the 29th Inſtant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Nov. 15th.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment; and the Speaker having taken the Chair about a quarter before four o'clock (after divine ſervice had been performed), ſeveral new Members took the oaths and their ſeats.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next roſe, and ſtated that the Houſe was a ſecond time aſſembled without any formal notification of His Majeſty's pleaſure. He felt it incumbent on him to offer himſelf to their attention, as no doubt they muſt feel anxious to know what information could be obtained, and alſo to be informed what meaſures it was in the contemplation of his Majeſty's Miniſters to purſue. He would then, ſhortly ſtate to them the grounds of the propoſition he mean to conclude by ſubmitting to them; and in the firſt place that propoſition was, to adjourn at their riſing till the 29th day of November, including the interval of a fortnight from the preſent time. He hoped that he ſhould have the the unanimous concurrence of the Houſe in the motion which he ſhould ſubmit to them of adjourning for a fortnight. There was no neceſſity for his troubling them at any length upon the ſubject, between that and the 29th much might occur, of which they would have an opportunity of taking advantage; and there now exiſted no public reaſon to induce them to alter the intention, which, before the indiſpoſition had been intimated by his Majeſty, of proroguing them to that period. On the former occaſion of their aſſembling, ſuch occurrence was well known to be the general wiſh of the Houſe, unleſs ſome particular cauſe ſhould ariſe to prevent it. But if there was any doubt then, that doubt muſt be completely removed now, from the circumſtances under which they met. From the particular ſituation in which he ſtood, he had felt it his duty to proceed perſonally to Windſor on that morning and he had the ſatisfaction to ſtate to them, that all the phyſicians had unanimouſly concurred in aſſuring him that his Majeſty was in a ſtate of progreſſive amendment and that conſiderable amendment had already taken place. *(Hear! hear!)* Under ſuch a cheering hope *(Hear! hear!)* an hope ſo flattering to the univerſal prayer of the nation, *(Hear! hear!)* he felt himſelf juſtified in propoſing to them an adjournment until the day to which the Royal Proclamation had prorogued them.

On the queſtion being put from the Chair.

Mr. Whitbread ſaid, that in the few obſervations he was about to make upon what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gent. oppoſite to him, he would have it underſtood that there was no man who participated more than he did in thoſe ſentiments of ſatisfaction which the proſpect of his Majeſty's ſpeedy recovery muſt ſo generally inſpire—while, however, he was with all others, moſt anxious for the complete reſtoration of his Majeſty's health, and while he felt as much as any man on account of the ſerious attack under which he labour ed—he was not, however, to forget that there were at the ſame time other duties and conſiderations which were not to be wholly overlooked. This was virtually the firſt day of the Seſſion, for their former meeting was avowedly for the purpoſe of adjourning over. And upon this, the opening of the Seſſion, they met under the alarming circumſtances of his Majeſty being no longer in a ſtate to tranſact buſineſs. And yet they were now aſked not to proceed to provide againſt ſo ſerious a deficiency in the conduct of the Government, but to adjourn over for another fortnight! Where there was an actual phyſical neceſſity, no doubt it muſt be yielded to; but what was the urgency of the neceſſity, then requiring them to ſuſpend the Executive Government for another fortnight? The Conſtitution was ſuſpended—it exiſted not ſeparable from the Executive Power of the King—and yet they were now called upon to continue the ſuſpenſion of the Conſtitution for another fortnight—and upon what ground—upon what authentic teſtimony—upon what recorded evidence—was in they were now aſked to do this? Upon no ſuch ground—in ſhort, upon nothing but the bare unrecorded ſtatement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer! *(Hear! hear!)* Was it upon ſuch matter as that, they were required to ground a Parliamentary proceeding, in a criſis of ſuch importance! Why had not the Privy Council been aſſembled and the Phyſicians examined before them? or, if that had been done, why was not the evidence of thoſe phyſicians laid before the Houſes, to enable it to form its own judgment, inſtead of being obliged to hazard conjectures upon the *mere* aſſertions of a Member of parliament? *(Hear! hear!)* They were now, after one adjournment, going to adjourn again, without any neceſſity for either appearing recorded upon their Journals. This was not conſulting the importance of the criſis, nor the dignity of their own proceedings. He felt as much at any man the delicacy of the queſtion; the people, no doubt, were unanimous in one common ſentiment of perſonal reſpect towards the King, but they alſo felt, as indiſpenſably connected with that ſentiment (if not in a great degree giving birth to it) a due reſpect for the kingly office itſelf. Were it poſſible for his Majeſty to have had in contemplation, that a calamity ſo heavy would have fallen on him who can entertain a doubt that he would not have enjoined his Miniſters to take, without delay, the moſt ſummary method of ſupplying the defect, occaſioned by his melancholy illneſs:—and was it acting up to what ought ſo fairly be ſuppoſed to be the wiſhes of his Majeſty, by again deferring the proſecution of the public buſineſs—they were now proceeding to adjourn for a fortnight—to do without the kingly office for that period—and all this with their eyes open to the preſent alarming ſtate of things, and their too probable conſequences. This was ſo wrong in itſelf that precedent could not juſtify it. But there was, in fact, no precedent for the times when the Executive Government was allowed to be before temporarily ſuſpended, were ſo eſſentially different in every reſpect from the preſent, that the proceedings of that day could not be produced now as a precedent applicable to the preſent Period; then we were at peace—now we were at war; then was a time of confidence—the preſent times were pregnant with perils, alarm, and deſpondency; they knew not what a week, or a day might produce. There was another conſideration alſo which he would willingly paſs over, anxious as he was upon ſuch a topic to avoid every alluſion that could be thought invidious. He could not, however, help reminding them, that at that day Mr. Pitt was the Miniſter; and they all knew who were now the Miniſters. He aſked the Houſe, if, in ſuch circumſtances, they would come to paſs an order for further ſuſpending the Executive Government;—Was that the duty of the Houſe of Commons? He certainly thought it was not—that ſuch a proceeding would be a violation of their duty. He thought that under ſuch circumſtances it did not become them to adjourn for more than from day to day. The two Houſes of Parliament (he prayed God that he might ſpeak ſay) the parliament itſelf aſſembled, ought to take the ſpeediest and moſt effectual method to provide a remedy, againſt the recurrence of that calamity which was now to be ſo generally deplored. It ought to have been provided before. He could not conceal from himſelf the preſent alarming ſtate of things—he could not conceal from himſelf that the miſfortunes of 1788, great as they unqueſtionably were, were ſo both as to themſelves and their conſequences, but minor calamities, compared with thoſe of the preſent times—but ſtill there was another point in which the precedent then furniſhed, had been in the preſent inſtance departed from—then the Lord Chancellor, Thurlow, (if he was in error he was open to correction) had announced to the other Houſe of Parliament that he had, on that day ſeen his Majeſty—but the Right hon. gentleman had daily ſeen his Majeſty's phyſicians. He had ſtated, what, no doubt, gave them all cordial pleaſure, of the opinions of thoſe Phyſicians as to the King's appearing to be in a ſtate of progreſſive amendment; but there the Right hon. gentlemen ſtopped. He did not ſtate nor hold forth any hope of the period to which we might reaſonably expect his Majeſty's complete reſtoration to the diſcharge of the Royal functions; would it not have been but conſulting the decency of the Houſe of Commons to have laid before them a report of the examination of the Phyſicians before the Council? Ought not ſuch an examination to have taken place? Might not means be reſorted to for putting the Houſe in poſſeſſion of that information, ſo as they may record the neceſſity that influenced their meaſures? He thought they might, and that too without any infraction of delicacy. He did not wiſh to diſtract or to divide—to create either jealouſy or anger—but at a period when the country was deprived of the executive part of the Government, he muſt enter his ſolemn proteſt againſt any meaſure that would for another fortnight continue to deprive them of the aid and councils of the remaining two branches of the Legiſlature, though he would not divide the houſe upon the queſtion.

Sir Francis Burdett ſaid, that agreeing as he did in the greater part of the obſervations which had fallen from the Honourable Gentleman who had juſt ſat down, he was determined not to let the queſtion go to a deciſion without dividing the Houſe upon it. The motion now ſubmitted to them he conceived to be one of the moſt irrational and unconſtitutional propoſitions ever made in that Houſe. He would never conſent to compromiſe the Conſtitution. Had he been preſent on the laſt day of meeting, he would have oppoſed every motion for adjournment. The Conſtitution was ſuſpended, and he would not have agreed to a moment's delay, till that Conſtitution was reſtored; but now, after that delay—after deferring ſo long their duty, to poſtpone it for another fortnight? But the time was not of ſuch importance as the principle. What principle was this mode of proceeding calculated to eſtabliſh? Could the public buſineſs go on without the Executive Government? If it could not, why, at ſuch a period, is it to be deferred? and if it could, were Miniſters anxious to convince the people that the Executive Branch of the Conſtitution was a mere nothing? Was there any proceeding more likely to bring that part of the Conſtitution into contempt? Was it not holding it out to the country as a mere farce? Were the people to be told, that in the votes of both Houſes only conſiſted the conſiſted the Conſtitution—that the Crown might be placed on a cuſhion, or elſewhere, while the two Houſes had in themſelves all the virtual Government and Conſtitution of the country? If the preſent predicament was an awkward one, it was ſo becauſe the Houſe had not, in the firſt inſtance, done its duty, and not becauſe the line of their duty was doubtful or difficult to diſcover. As to the mode of proceeding which they ought not to adopt, there could be no doubt or difficulty about it. He felt for the perſonal ſufferings of the King, as every man muſt feel, but they need not, nor they ought not to interfere with the diſcharge of their duty both to the King and the people. He felt for King, but he felt for the perils of the country. Was it treating the Houſe of Commons with common decency to call on them to poſtpone their duty to the people at a period of ſuch emergency, upon the mere *ipſe dixit* of the Chancellor of the Exchequer? As to the diſtinction of ſeeing the King's phyſicians, and not the King himſelf, it did not weigh with him, becauſe in either caſe it would have been but the mere aſſertion of an individual; and therefore no ground for Parliamentary proceedings. Let the individual aſſertion have been what it might, he would have voted the ſame way. He would never agree to compromiſe the duties of that Houſe to the Conſtitution, nor willingly ſubmit to any power extended beyond it. The Act paſſed by a very prevalent and powerful faction againſt his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, never ſhould have had his ſanction: an Act that put him into leading ſtrings, that threw him back into the ſtage of infancy, and made him a fort of conſtructive lunatic, enacting him incapable of acting or of judging without the co-operation and controul of certain of the legiſlators, as it was ſtultifying him this moment, when the next, by the laws of the land, might have raiſed him to the Crown of theſe kingdoms, and lifted him out of a cradle to have placed him on a Throne. The ſame courſe was about to be adopted, as far as in them lay. He would reſiſt it, and if he ſtood alone he was determined to divide the Houſe. If the Miniſters were reſolved, at the riſk of the country's ſafety, at all hazards to prolong to the utmoſt limit, the tenure by which they held their places and their power, they and others might do ſo; but he would not go back to the people and tell them that after the Conſtitution had been ſuſpended for a fortnight, he had voted that it ſhould be ſuſpended for a fortnight longer. A ſtate of anarchy had exiſted ſufficiently long. He would do what he could to reſtore to the people the government of the Conſtitution.

Mr. Tierney ſaid, that had the Chancellor of the Exchequer offered himſelf as a witneſs, and underwent an examination before the houſe, they ſhould have ſome ground whereon to proceed; but as it was they could do nothing. If the Houſe, therefore, ſhould act upon the information that was given, they would find themſelves in a monſtrous ſituation; we were already deprived of the King, and they would deprive the country of the Parliament:—*(Hear, Hear,)*—He never could conſent, upon any conſideration, to reduce the Government to a nullity, upon the authority of a report made merely incidentally in debate. Were the Houſe to inſiſt on no better reaſon for placing the country another fortnight at the diſcretion of Miniſters? It could not be endured, and he would therefore preſs for more accurate information, as at preſent there was no parliamentary ground of proceeding.

Lord A Hamilton expreſſed his intention of voting againſt the adjournment.

Mr. Fuller ſaid, that if any particular buſineſs required the Houſe to ſit at preſent, he ſhould concur with the gentlemen over the way; but as he knew of none, and his Majeſty had incurred ſo great a calamity, which would afflict every man in his own family, he ſhould ſupport the adjournment. What really was the danger to be apprehended? The enemy could not bear to ſee our ſhips at ſea, and they were retreating before us on land. —*(A laugh.)*

Mr. Ponſonby diſapproved of the length of the propoſed adjournment, but ſtill he ſhould not divide againſt the original motion.

Mr. Sheridan ſaid, an honourable friend of his had ſaid, that this was the ſecond inſtance of his Majeſty's unhappy malady becoming matter of inquiry in that houſe—[He was corrected by an honourable Member, and proceeded]—It was unpleaſant to refer to this, as a matter of calculation, but he was now informed that this was the fourth recurrence of a ſimilar malady. Be it ſo, but ſtill the remembrance of four inſtances of affliction bring along with them the conſoling recollection of four inſtances of recovery.

Sir S. Romilly ſaid it was not his intention to prolong the preſent diſcuſſion, or to provoke Gentlemen on the other ſide to break through the ſilence which they ſeemed determined to preſerve on the occaſion. He only begged leave to ſtate his reaſon for voting, as he felt himſelf compelled to do, againſt the propoſed adjournment for a fortnight. While the national calamities, both at home and abroad, were ſo ſeverely and univerſally felt; while, in addition, we were now viſited with this additional calamity, that his people were deprived of the protecting care of his Majeſty, was that Houſe, during ſuch an awful period as this, to tell the people of this country that it was a fit and proper thing that for a fortnight to come it ſhould be impoſſible for them to avail themſelves of the opinion, aſſiſtance, and care of their Repreſentatives alſo? No Honourable Member had recommended any farther ſtep, than that the ſhould meet from day to day; and he begged to aſk if there was any that could be urged, why, in ſuch circumſtances, the country ſhould be deprived of the aſſiſtance of the Houſe the moment it ſhould be found neceſſary? In 1788 the Houſe met after an adjournment of a fortnight. We were not then, however, in the ſituation aboard in which we at preſent were. To be ſure we had not then the hopes of a happy termination to the malady, which we were entitled at preſent to entertain; but even now could we be certain that our hopes would not be diſapointed? And could not completion of thoſe hopes be retarded by the circumſtance of that Houſe ſitting from day to day? He ſhould vote againſt the propoſed adjournment; in doing which he conceived that he acted the part of a loyal ſubject; and preſumed that he could not better expreſs his attachment to his Majeſty, than by voting that, during the continuance of his Majeſty's indiſpoſition, the Houſe ſhould reſerve to itſelf the poſſibility at leaſt of giving its immediate aſſiſtance in the event of any emergency occuring, ſo that the concerns of the nation, for the intereſt & advantage of which his Majeſty was at all times known to be ſo eminently ſolicitous, might not for a moment be ſacrified or neglected.

After a few words from Mr. Bathurſt and Mr. Wilberforce, approving of the original motion, the Houſe divided—

Ayes	343,
Noes	58,
Majority	285.

His Majeſty's ſhip Warſpite, off Toulon, July 20, 1180.

Sir—In a former letter I did myſelf the honour to acquaint you of the enemy having twice come our in great force, and failing in an attempt to detach a ſtore ſhip to the eaſtward, and liberate a frigate in Bandol, where we had forced her to take refuge. This morning they again came out with ſix ſail of the line, one of them of three decks, bearing the Commander in Chief's flag, and four frigates; and as the weather was light and variable I found it impoſſible to prevent the junction of the frigate in Bandol; I therefore endeavoured to collect the ſquadron, and place ourſelves without the enemy in as good a poſture of defence as I could, but owing to the ſituation of the Euryalus and Sheerwater, who were obliged to croſs their head-moſt ſhip's and the wind rather failing them, whilſt the enemy preſerved it ſo entirely as to render the capture of the Sheerwater certain, if not that of the Euryalus.

It became a matter imperatively neceſſary that I ſhould riſk an action, though at the door of the enemy, and with a force ſo ſuperior; a ſtep which, without ſuch an object, I ſhould not have conſidered myſelf authorized in taking, particularly as you had been unavoidably blown off and out of ſight by the late heavy gales.

I therefore brought-to, with the Conqueror and Ajax after us, of me, in ſuch a poſition as evinced my determination to protect the frigate and brig, and I am happy to inform you, that the reſult has proved as creditable to the Britiſh flag as I could have wiſhed; for although the enemy appeared equally as decided to endeavour to cut them off as we were to defend them, the moment they came within reach of our fire they hauled up in cluſter on gave us their broadſides, and then tacked in which we followed their example, by alſo tacking; a movement for which I am entirely indebted to Capt. Otway's promptneſs and good judgment, who being the ſternmoſt ſhip of our line, and perceiving the enemy began to retreat, became more anxious to endeavour to diſable them, when after a few more ſhots paſſing, and we had ſome time previous to this movement ſecured the retreat of the Euryalus, and Sheerwater, and the wind rather failing us, we wore and ſtood a little away to the ſouthward, which the enemy moſt politely permitted us to do unhurt and unmoleſted, at a time too when they had it fully in their power to bring us to a deciſive action, under circumſtances as highly advantageous to them as they were the reverſe to us; their conduct therefore puts in a flattering and clear point of view the reſpect in which they hold the Britiſh navy; and from the determined conduct of the ſquadron you did me the honour to place under my command, I am fully perſuaded, had the ambition of the enemy permitted him to make a bolder attack, the reſult would have been ſtill more honourable to his Majeſty's arms.

And I truſt it cannot eſcape your notice that, although the diſparity of force was conſpicuouſly encouraging to the enemy, yet from the moment that the ſituation of the Euryalus and Sheerwater become doubtful, and for a long time after, we never declined an action, but on the contrary lay to to receive them for more than an hour and a half. I have now, Sir, to perform a taſk moſt grateful to my feelings, which is that of reporting to you that in proportion as difficulties and dangers preſented themſelves, the patient, active, and undaunted conduct of the ſquadron was ſuch as to merit my warmeſt approbation, and I feel moſt particularly ſenſible of the exertions of Captains Otway and Fellowes, in preſerving ſuch compact order, which evidently deterred the enemy from making a further attack.

The Hon Captain Dundas, of the Euryalus, and Captain Sibley, in the Sheerwater, ſtated as they were, did every thing I could either wiſh or expect, the latter I diſpatched by ſignal to apprize you of our ſituation.

To the Officers and crew of the ſhip I ſhall ever feel much indebted for their ſteady and active conduct, but particularly to Lieut. Galloway, from whoſe judgment, zeal, and activity, as well as that of Mr. Bowen, the Maſter, I derived a moſt eſſential aid.

Captains Otway and Fellows have alſo reported to me, that the ſame coolneſs and activity manifeſted itſelf in all ranks in their reſpective ſhips; and that they feel equally ſenſible of the aſſiſtance they received from their firſt Lieutenants, Meſſrs. Lowry and Fitzmaurice.

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) H. BLACKWOOD.

To Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—Captain Thomas Fraſer, Madras Engineers to Mrs Henry Brown.

Sir Thomas Troubridge Bart, to Miſs Cochrane daughter to the Honorable Sir Alexander Cochrane K. B. Governor of Guadaloupe.

DEATHS.—At Aſhburton Devon, Mrs. Soper Dempſter of Skibo Sutherlandſhire N. B.

John James the eldeſt ſon of Sir David Wedderburn Bart. of Ballendean.

Mrs. Chriſtopher wife of Henry Chriſtopher Eſquire, Commander of the Hon. East India Company's ſhip Sir William Pulteney.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number [illegible] Forbes Street.